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FRUIT

AND

ORNAMENTAL

TREES

SHRUBS, ROSES ETC.

Issued May-
1907

SOUTHERN TREES
FOR SOUTHERN
PLANTERS

CLINGMAN NURSERY & ORCHARD CO. Ltd.
A. K. CLINGMAN, PREST.
KEITHVILLE, LA.

==1907==

YAZOO CLING

A PEERLESS PEACH

¶ When you "eat all you can and can all you can't" of Yazoo Clings you have cornered your share of the best in all the world. ❀ ❀ ❀

Yazoo Cling peaches from Mr. Clingman's orchard are unusually large, beautiful in color and delicious to the taste, and are not surpassed by the best of the California crop.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

Jeff. Davis of Arkansas

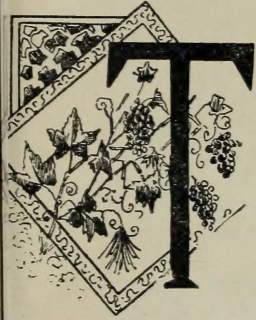
OUR NEWEST PEACH

A PERFECT LATE CLINGSTONE

I predict a well deserved popularity for this peach second only to our famous Yazoo Cling.

A. H. Clingman

FOREWORD



HIS catalog is issued at the beginning of the THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR of the CLINGMAN NURSERIES under the management of the founder whose name it bears.

No effort has been spared during any part of this long time in making Clingman Nurseries rank with the best of such establishments in the South. The year just closed has been one of gratifying success, the business having reached its highest point in sales and amount and quality of nursery stock grown.

The nursery grounds comprise a tract of eleven hundred acres unsurpassed for this purpose; the diversity of its soils enabling every class of nursery stock to be grown, and giving that firm texture of wood and abundance of fibrous roots so necessary in successful transplanting.

There is no longer any question among intelligent farmers and business men as to the success of Horticulture in the South, and realization of the necessity for its development is being kept in their every day thoughts by the swift and onward march of the Boll Weevil pest. With such incentive, the time for begging people to plant fruit trees, even a few around the home for wife and children, is past. The problem now before the Nurseryman is to supply the demand for the highest class of nursery stock. The line of education is that of choicest varieties, best soils and locations, methods of care and cultivation, prevention of insect and other damage.

We have given several pages to a brief statement of such information, in the hope that it may lead to handy preservation of this catalog of our offerings, and remembrance of the thirty-year truth that CLINGMAN grows good trees that are known by their fruit.

The increase in demand for shade and ornamental plantings from town, city, and even country customers is most pleasing. Nature has made our Southland so beautiful that neglect in making things of beauty of the dwelling places we ask to be joys forever is most unpardonable.

The industry of nut-growing, principally improved varieties of Pecans, is becoming firmly established, and will develop into one of the richest of the South's many resources. Man, in his world-old desire to secure from Mother Earth a sure and lasting independence or wealth combined with a pleasurable pursuit, has probably found nothing nearer his ideal than Pecan growing, as assured by its present accomplishment and future prospects. The importance of this department fully justifies the large proportion of space given it.

The varieties described under the different department headings present the selection which our experience and the reports from others indicate as the most select.

" 'Tis not in mortals to command success." Yet to have deserved it in the past has been, and to secure it in the future will be, possible only through the confidence and support of our customers whose patronage and esteem it is our desire to continue to merit.

CLINGMAN NURSERY AND ORCHARD CO., Ltd.

A. K. CLINGMAN, President

FRUIT TREES

Kind Providence has bestowed no greater blessing on the human race than fruits. The immortal Wilder said: "Fruits are the overflow of Nature's bounty; gems from the skies which are dropped down to beautify the earth, charm the sight, gratify the taste, and minister to the enjoyments of life." It is the duty of every one who owns a part, however small, of this beautiful domain to plant fruits, and thus to provide a blessing for his family which means improvement and preservation of health and greater happiness. There is not only comfort in having plenty of fruit, but health as well. The craving of the system on hot days for fresh, juicy fruits is merely Nature's demand for the fruit acids they contain, and which are essential to dietetic economy. If people, and farmers especially, would eat more fruits and less meats there would be fewer Doctor's bills to pay.

It is strange that many who realize the importance of planting fruit trees and plants continue to neglect the duty from year to year, when each year's delay means a loss never to be regained.

Choice fruits and vigorous fruit trees will do more to enhance the profits of the farm or country home, increase its selling value, add to the health, comfort and happiness of its inmates, than anything that can be obtained for the same investment of money.

PEACHES

The Peach is the acknowledged queen of fruits, and there are few indeed who do not appreciate its luscious flavor. Its perfect adaptability to our soil and climate cannot be doubted. The quick growth and early bearing of well selected varieties make it the favorite fruit for those whose planting space is limited; and the fact that it ripens from four to six weeks earlier in the southern than in the northern peach-growing latitudes makes it the standard commercial fruit for our southern planters. A sandy loam is most suitable, but the Peach will adapt itself to any good soil, provided it is well drained.

VARIETIES

The following is a select list, ripening from May to November, the dates being based on North Louisiana latitude.



Alexander

FREESTONES.

Victor—One of the earliest varieties known, of medium size, ripening before Sneed. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, crossed with Spanish blood. Ripe from May 10 to 20. For an extra-early variety plant the Victor.

Sneed—Medium; creamy white, with carmine blush and mottling; flesh greenish white, fine-grained, juicy, and adheres slightly to the stone; quality good, of Chinese strain. It is considered the best of the very early varieties, its period of maturity being on an average of six to ten days before Alexander. Tree of thrifty growth and luxuriant foliage.



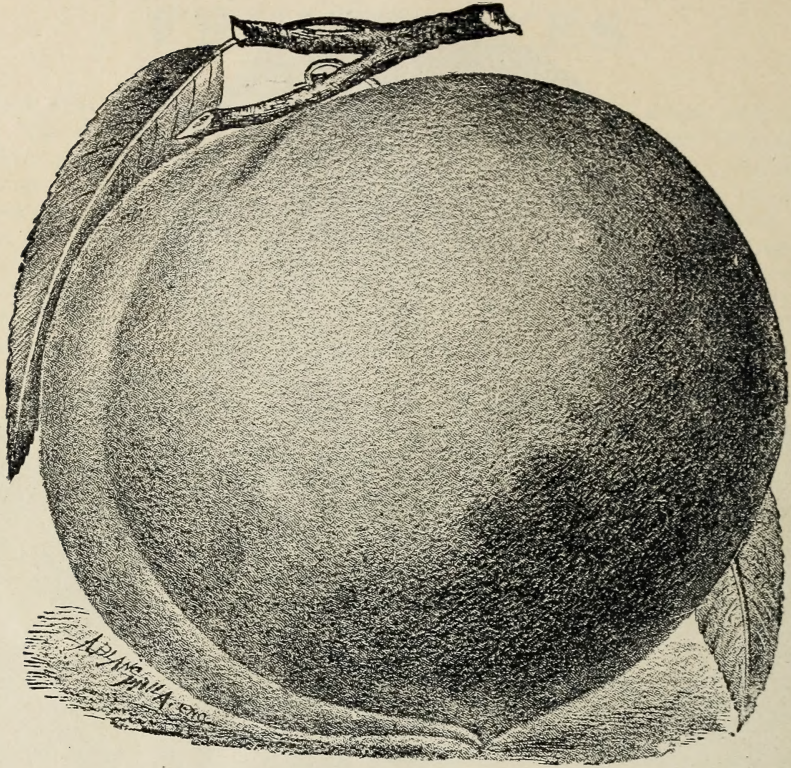
Clingman May

✓ **Admiral Dewey**—The Admiral Dewey has all the grand qualities of the Triumph without its defects; it ripens with the Triumph, is an early and abundant bearer, a vigorous and symmetrical grower, with hardy wood, and a perfect freestone, with a very small stone. Flesh of uniform yellow to the stone and of excellent quality, round, very firm; color beautiful yellow ground with lively red on the sunny side; as large as the Triumph, and is an excellent shipper. No one can afford to be without this new variety.

✓ **Alexander**—Origin, southern Illinois. Above medium, highly colored in clay soils but less in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, of good quality. Trees are remarkably prolific and bear young. A most valuable market fruit. Matures 1st to 5th of June.

✓ **Arkansas Traveler**—Originated near Camden, Ark. Color creamy white, nearly covered with dark red; juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor; slightly adherent.

✓ **Clingman May**—Still leads all the Clingman introductions. Starting as the only one worthy of cultivation out of a large lot of seedlings, this Peach has been thoroughly tested over a wide area, and has maintained its superiority among the early peaches. It has failed to bear but few seasons of the last thirty years, and is grown with satisfaction in heavy as well as sandy soils. The fruit is large, firm, very uniform, mostly covered with dark, rich crimson. Flesh is white, with exceedingly rich flavor, ripening well to the stone, to which it slightly adheres. This Peach has matured handsome specimens by the 20th of May, and has



Carman

produced peaches 9 inches in circumference.

Greensboro—Origin, North Carolina. Ripens with Alexander, but much larger. Round; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun, becoming a favorite and profitable early market sort.

Triumph—Above medium; skin downy, dark orange-yellow, nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow half way to the stone, where it changes to greenish white, and adheres to the stone like Alexander; juicy, melting and slightly subacid; quality good. Abundant bearer; requires thinning. Fine market variety. Ripe June 5 to 15.

Slappey—Introduced by Mr. Rumph, who says of it: "Most wonderful market variety introduced; a fortune-maker for fruit-growers. The earliest and handsomest yellow freestone Peach. Ripens at a season when the market is bare of good Peaches; thrifty grower, hardy and prolific; excellent flavor; splendid keeping qualities; color clear golden yellow, with dark

shades—a beauty; sweet yellow flesh; ripens thoroughly to the seed."

Early Louise—Larger than Beatrice, which it succeeds in immediate maturity; thin skin and delicate aroma; tree very prolific.

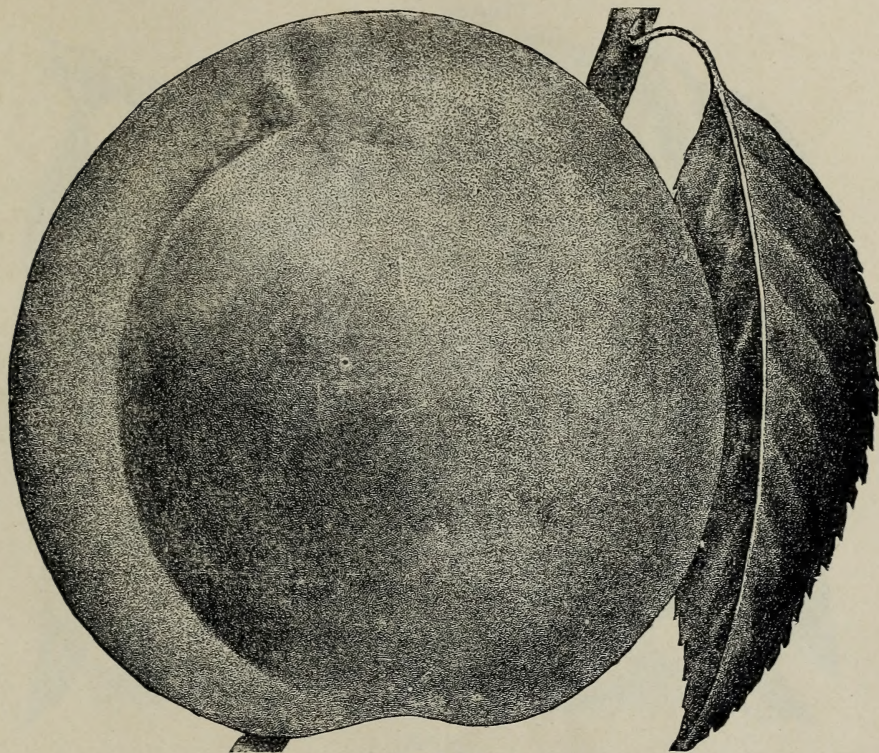
Early Rivers—Large; flesh straw color, subacid, very vinous and juicy; of an exceedingly delicate flavor. June 10 to 20. Unfit to carry any distance.

Carman—Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. Profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripe June 25 to July 1.

Crawford's Early—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. A standard market variety. Ripe from July 5 to 15.

Crawford's Late—In appearance resembles Crawford's Early, but larger and even more beautiful, and ripens from two to three weeks later; one of the best and most profitable Peaches.

Honey—Medium, oblong, with a sharp recurved point, creamy white, washed



Mamie Ross

and mottled carmine; flesh of a peculiar fine texture and a honey sweetness; tree very thrifty, distinct grower and prolific; ripe about June 25; fruit apt in some soils to be devoid of flavor; originated by Charles Downing, Esq., about 1854, from pits sent from China.

Pallas—Seedling of the Honey. Fruit of good size, shape nearly round; color deep red dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich vinous flavor; quality excellent. June 25.

Mountain Rose—One of the best and most reliable early Peaches; medium size, white, suffused with carmine; very handsome; flesh white, firm, melting, abounding with rich, sweet juice; vigorous and productive. June.

Globe—Golden yellow, with a red blush covering half the surface of the Peach; globular in form; flesh yellow, flavor luscious, and quality best. It has produced specimens nearly fifteen inches in circumference. The tree is a good bearer and an upright, compact, vigorous, healthy grower, lasting longer than

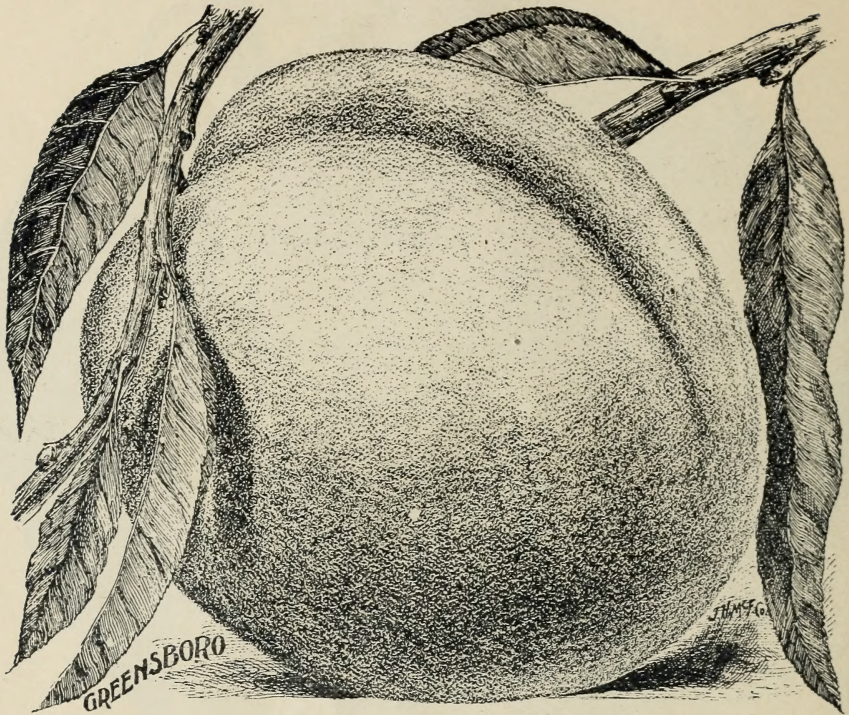
any other kind in cultivation. The fruit ripens with Crawford's Late, lasts a week longer, and on account of its firmness and good shipping qualities is admirably adapted for distant markets.

Hale's Early—Above medium, red, juicy and sweet; rots so badly in some localities that we will not send it out unless specially requested.

Thurber—Large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity July 5. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but is perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort.

Fleitas St. John—Fruit over medium size, orange-yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and delicious. Ripe June 10 to 20.

Crosby—It is claimed by its introducer to be of almost ironclad hardness, an enormous bearer, producing highly colored fruit, of bright yellow color, medi-



um size, fine quality, freestone, with small pit. Season after Early Crawford and before Late Crawford.

Champion—Fruit large, color creamy white, washed and striped with red; flesh white, slightly pink at stone, melting, juicy, vinous. July.

Amelia—Very large, white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, vinous, sweet and of high flavor; too tender for shipping, but as a Peach for home consumption is truly magnificent. Ripe July 1 to 10.

Oldmixon Free—Large, white, with red cheek; juicy, rich and very fine. Ripe July 20 to 31.

Emma—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality. Ripe July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta.

Stump the World—Large, white, with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy and of good flavor; stands carrying well; a fine market variety. Ripe July 20 and lasts three weeks.

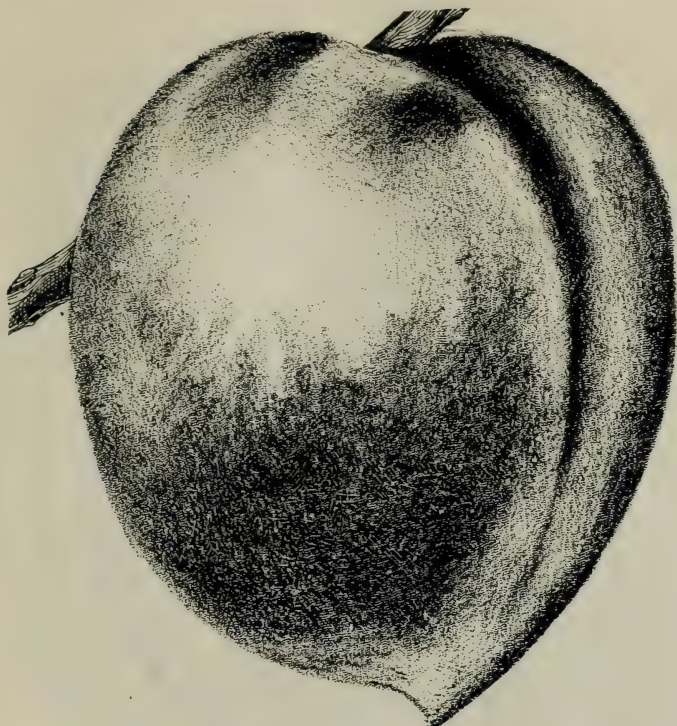
Elberta—Still the universal Peach. The best known, most largely and widely

planted of all peaches. Very large and bright yellow freestone, with red cheek, juicy, highly flavored. Very hardy and prolific.

DeSoto—Introduced by Mr. Harwell, of Stonewall, DeSoto Parish, La., and is a seedling of Chinese Cling. A large yellow freestone, similar to Elberta, but twenty days later.

Louisiana—Our new freestone of the Elberta type, but ripening ten days after that famous Peach. One the Peach-loving thousands have been waiting for. Fruit is large size, beautifully shaded, with rich crimson over yellow flesh; seed long and small, Connoisseurs have pronounced its flavor superior to any freestone known. We confidently expect this Peach to become the acknowledged superior of any of the Elberta type.

Caddo—This is the Peach that ripens ten days before Elberta. Caddo before, and Louisiana and DeSoto after, make with Elberta a succession of its type that will more than treble the value of this wonderful Peach. In this Caddo is not least in importance on account



Elberta

of its time of ripening, large size, delicious flavor, and fine color.

✓ **Waddell**—A Georgia Peach that has won great favor. Medium to large size, creamy white with red blush; flesh firm, white and very sweet. Stands well as a shipper. Ripe June 25th.

✓ **Hiley (Early Belle)**—A seedling of Belle of Georgia. Considered one of the best of the North China type. Creamy white with red blush, large, fine quality, and a good shipper. Ripe July 1.

✓ **Arp Beauty**—Another East Texas seedling that has attracted great attention. It resembles Elberta, ripening entirely before it. Thousands of this variety have been planted.

✓ **Belle of Georgia**—Very large; skin white, red cheek; flesh white; firm and of excellent flavor. Rapid grower, bears early. Ripe July 10 to 15.

Philip Horton—A large yellow freestone, ripening in September, that is proving a great acquisition.

Columbia, or Pace—Fruit large; skin dingy yellow and red; downy, marbled with red stripes; firm, juicy and high

flavored. Very productive. Ripe August 1.

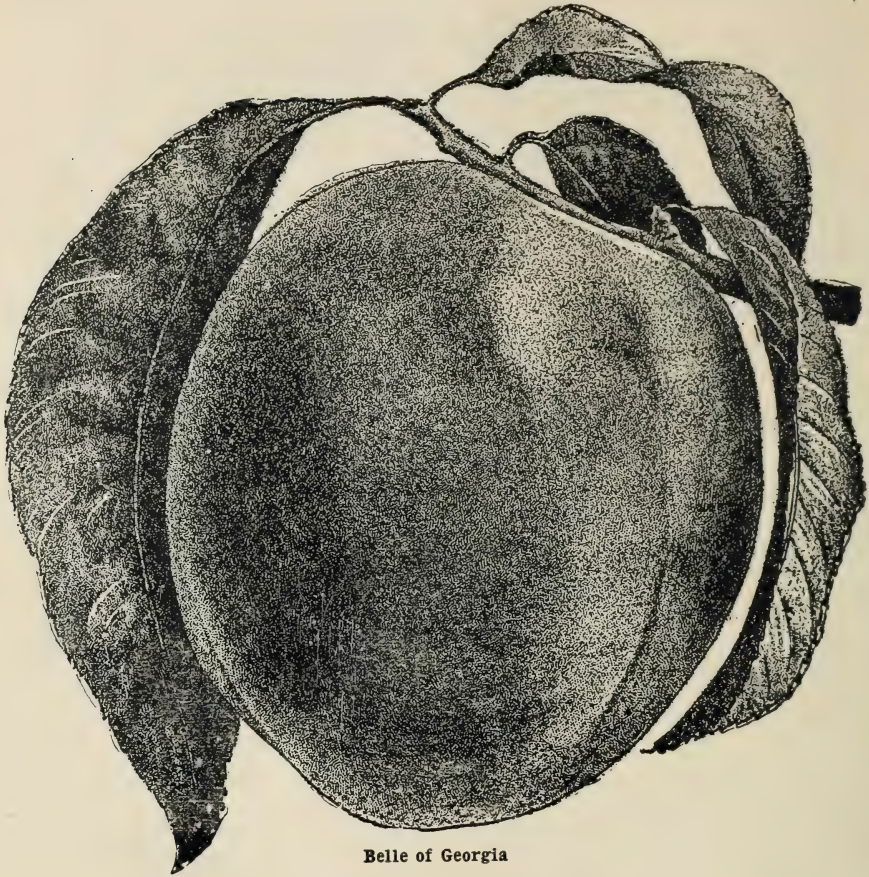
Snow Free—Fruit and blossoms white, and foliage and wood of a light green; skin thin, clear, beautiful white on all sides; flesh white to the stone, juicy and melting, with a sweet, rich and sprightly flavor. August.

Salway—Large; yellow, beautifully mottled with brownish red; flesh yellow. Last of September.

✓ **Wonderful**—Large; color light yellow, with a beautiful bright crimson blush, shaded and splashed and graduated into the yellow; scant bloom of a light silvery gray; flesh a rich, light golden yellow, very deep, solid and of fine texture; very sweet, rich and luscious, slightly vinous, colored at the pit; fruit uniformly large, and will keep for a long time; a decided freestone.

CLINGSTONES.

✓ **Yazoo**—The king of Peaches; is a seedling of the Chinese Cling, supposed to have been fertilized with the pollen of the White English, therefore having two of the finest and most noted strains

**Belle of Georgia**

of the Peach family for parentage. Its large size, time of ripening (shortly after the Elberta), its wonderfully prolific and yearly bearing qualities, the hardihood and vitality of the tree, together with its rich and vinous flavor, and its keeping and shipping qualities, justly render it the most popular Peach grown. The Yazoo is of the most beautiful appearance; color white, shaded red on sunny side; flesh white, juicy and of most delicate and rich flavor. While it is the finest of all eating Peaches, yet it is firm and possesses the characteristics making it the finest Peach for canning and preserving.

Jeff. Davis of Arkansas—Our latest introduction. Unreservedly the best late clingstone we have ever seen. Ripens 15th to 20th of September, and is as fine looking and juicy as any midsummer Peach. Quite large, ten or more inches in circumference. Originated in

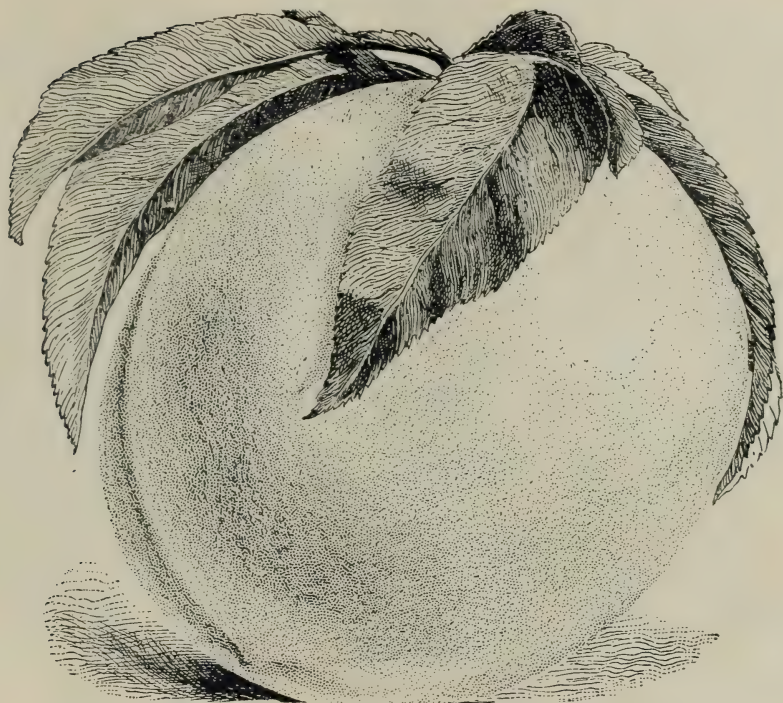
Arkansas, and named for its honored Senator. Beautiful creamy white with blush cheek.

Mamie Ross—Large white, with red cheek; best early cling; Chinese strain. Good grower, and productive; valuable market variety. Ripe June 20 to July 1.

Burke—Originated in Avoyelles Parish, La.; very large; average size 12 to 14 inches in circumference. The Peach is roundish oblong; skin pale creamy color, slightly shaded with red on sunny side; flesh white, juicy, sweet and vinous. When fully ripe peels like a banana. Ripens late in July.

Chinese Cling—Fruit very large, oblong; skin clear straw color, almost transparent, with a delicately mottled light red cheek; flesh exceedingly juicy, sweet and refreshing. Ripe July 10 to 20.

General Lee—A seedling of the above; above medium, oblong, creamy white,



Yazoo

with carmine wash; flesh very finely grained; melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best. Ripe July 1 to 10.

✓ **Indian Blood**—Large, dark claret, with deep red veins, downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Ripe middle of August.

✓ **Half Indian Blood**—Fruit very large; skin yellow and red; fruit marbled with red stripes, very juicy and highly flavored. A most magnificent Peach. Ripe in August.

✓ **Orange Cling**—Very large, round; deep orange, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich vinous flavor. Ripens last of July.

Silver Medal—New. Very large, round; skin pure white; flesh firm, white to the stone, juicy, sweet, excellent flavor.

Snow Cling—White to the stone, of good quality, similar in appearance of wood and blossoms to Snow Free.

White English—An old variety of deservedly high character, large roundish oval; flesh pure white, juicy and aromatic. Ripe last of August and into September.

Heath Cling—Large, oval, with a sharp apex; flesh pure white to the stone, rich, juicy and most excellent; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September.

✓ **Henrietta**—Magnificent yellow cling, large size, mostly covered with bright crimson. Hardy, productive, sure bearer; always commands fancy prices.

✓ **Darby**—Above medium; skin creamy white, with a pale white blush on one side; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet and of good aroma; an excellent late Peach. Middle to end of October.

✓ **Albright's October**—It is an accidental seedling, supposed to have originated from a seed of the White English, which it resembles very much in appearance. It is of fine size, seed very small for a large Peach, color white, changing to a light orange, making it quite a handsome Peach. In quality it is one of the best; juicy, sweet, rich and delicious; equal in quality to any midsummer Peach. Ripe late in October and keeps till last of November. Specimens laid away like apples keep till December.



PEARS

Pears thrive on moderately rich soil, if well drained. Elevated locations are preferable. Proper training and pruning are of the highest importance. Shorten in, train low, and force out limbs near the ground, to protect the trunk from the burning rays of the summer sun.

Standards are grown on Pear stock, and dwarfs on French or Anger's Quince. The proper distance for standard trees is 18 to 20 feet, while for dwarfs 8 to 10 feet is sufficient. Dwarfs are preferable for fruit yards or gardens, as they cover much less space and bear earlier.

The blight is the great drawback to Pear culture. Preference should be given those varieties which have shown the least tendency to be affected. The one remedy is to cut off and burn all affected limbs as soon as it appears.

It is recommended by Pear culturists to plant Pear orchards separate from other fruits, and as soon as the trees get a good start, say three or four years, sow down in grass or clover and stop cultivation. Top dressings of manure with applications of ashes or other form of potash close to the trees should be kept up yearly.

Our collection contains most of the approved sorts that have been well tested, as well as the new varieties that are in demand. Most varieties can be furnished either as standards or dwarfs.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett—A well-known and highly esteemed variety—one of the best everywhere. Fruit large, surface uneven; rich yellow skin, with blush next to the sun; flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting, with a rich musky flavor. A strong grower and very productive. Ripens end of July and during August.

Belle Lucrative—Large; melting, rich and excellent. In richness of flavor excelled only by the Seckel. End of July and August.

Clapp's Favorite—Large; of very good quality; showy, and becoming quite popular. July.

Early Market—The handsomest, best and most valuable early Pear. Tree vigorous, upright grower, free from blight; magnificent foliage, which it retains late in the season; blooms late, sure bearer, enormously productive and comes into bearing young; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh solid and does not rot at the core; juicy, spicy, sweet and of delicious quality. Maturity, June 1 to 10.



Early Market

Early Harvest—Very thrifty grower in the nursery or orchard; fruit large, always smooth and perfect; color yellow, with splashes of red; valuable on account of its great size, beautiful color and early maturity; quality good.

Flemish Beauty—Large and handsome; flesh fine-grained, sweet and rich, if picked early. Tree vigorous; does not bear young. August.

Garber's—A seedling of China Sand; raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania; resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here between the LeConte and Kieffer; a thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Howell—Large, light; waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor; tree an upright, free grower; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. August.

Koonce—Free from blight; ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive; handsome; a good shipper; profitable tree, vigorous, upright.

LeConte—Supposed to be a cross between the old Chinese Sand Pear, and a cultivated variety; fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow, quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South; trees begin to bear fruit when five years old, and should be planted at least twenty feet apart. Maturity from July 20 to end of August.

Seckel—Celebrated as the highest flavored of Pears; fruit grows in clusters, small but exquisite, juicy, buttery and rich, with a delightful musky aroma. Tree a stout, slow grower. August.

Wilder Early—Small in size; color pale yellow, with deep cheek, very attractive; flesh fine-grained, tender and sprightly; good shipper.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, obovate, yellow, buttery, vinous and rich; a very superb fruit; a fine tree and regular bearer. September.



Kieffer

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large and magnificent, frequently weighing over a pound; juicy, melting and delicious. Succeeds to perfection here. September and October.

Kieffer—Origin, near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now twenty-three years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for sixteen years past. It is a seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett; fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Tree very vigorous and very prolific; begins to bear when two and three years old. As a fall Pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the tree is surprising. It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated from the haste with which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the begin-

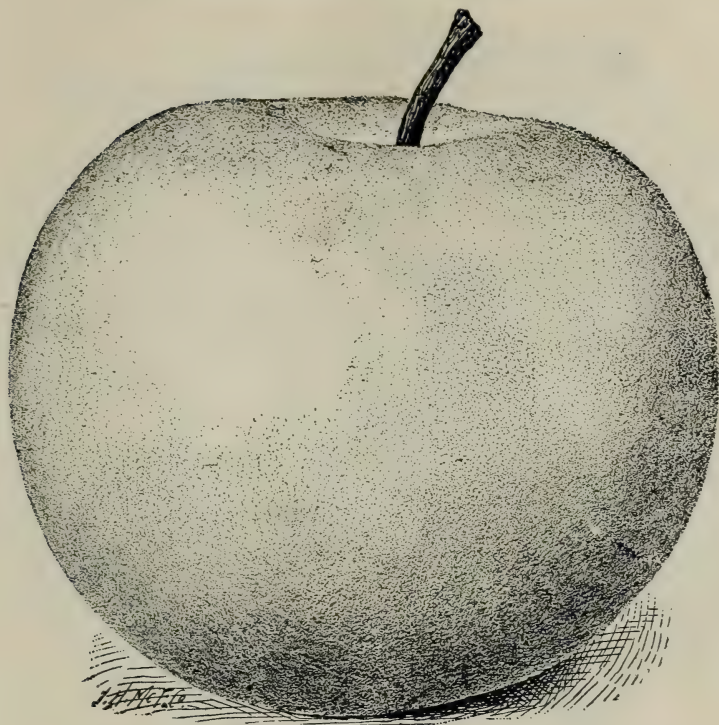
ning of October and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor, and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. Matures from September to October.

Lawrence—Fruit medium; flesh buttery, with a very rich flavor. September and October.

Lincoln Coreless—A late summer Pear; long; pale yellow; reputed to be coreless and blight-proof, and in some demand on that account. New.

Winter Nelis—A very delicious winter Pear, of medium size; flesh yellowish white, buttery, melting, sugary, aromatic. Tree a straggling grower. October to December.

Magnolia—Large size, glossy, reddish brown color when ripe. Flavor a delicious commingling of sweet and sour. Ripens later than Kieffer and is a better keeper.



Early Harvest

APPLES

The Apple is undoubtedly the most valuable as well as the most widely known of fruits. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn, and winter ripening varieties a nearly year round succession can be had. It is subject to fewer casualties, and is more to be relied on for regular crops than either the Peach or Pear.

The soil best suited for Apple growing is a strong clay or sandy loam, with clay subsoil. If not naturally rich it must be made so by the application of manure. The location should be well drained, and the more elevated the better.

The following list comprises the best known, and a number of new varieties:

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early May—Small, nearly round, pale yellow; pleasant subacid; very prolific and hardy, and very popular on account of its being one of the earliest Apples.

Carolina Red June—Medium, oblong; red flesh, tender, with a very mild subacid flavor. Commences to ripen June 1, and lasts for six weeks.

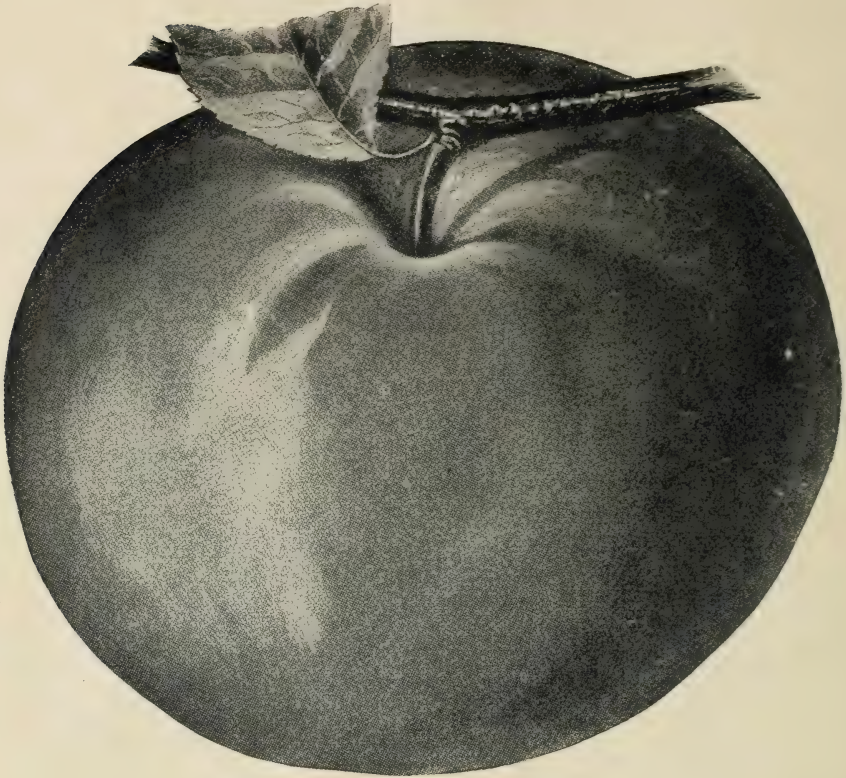
Red Astrachan—Large, deep crimson-colored, with a thick bloom like a plum; juicy, rich acid; one of the most beautiful Apples; tree a free grower

and good bearer. Ripens last of May and through June.

Early Harvest—Medium to large size; pale yellow, with a rich, sprightly flavor; invaluable in any orchard. Ripens early in June.

Early Margaret—An excellent Apple, medium, conical, yellow with crimson stripes; flesh crisp, juicy, subacid, high flavor. Ripens from first to last of June.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and tender; slow grower, but good bearer. Ripens last of June.



Mammoth Black Twig

American Summer Pearmain—Fruit of good medium size, oblong; of brilliant red color on yellow ground; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, very rich and perfumed; bears young; where known a universal favorite. Ripe in July.

San Jacinto—Ripens just after Red June, which it resembles, and of which it appears to be a seedling. Very vigorous, prolific, and of highest market and table value. Fruit hangs to tree well, and is a remarkably good shipper.

Summer Queen—Large, conical, deep yellow, clouded and striped with red; rich, subacid. Middle July.

Golden Sweet—Medium to large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; a strong grower and good bearer; valuable for feeding stock. Planted largely for hogs. July.

Horse—(Synonym—Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.). Large, green, acid, fine for cooking and drying; everywhere known; very pro-

ductive; popular for cider. Ripens July and August.

Fall Pippin—A very large and noble fruit, which does as well here as in its native North; skin yellow; flesh white, tender and yellow, with a rich aromatic flavor. Ripens with us in August.

Taunton—Very large, streaked with red; flesh yellow, crisp, high flavored, acid in rich clay soils, but in sandy loams is unsurpassed in flavor; tree vigorous, but an open grower; requires close pruning; one of the best Apples. Ripe September.

White Sugar—One of the very best sweet dessert Apples of its season; pale yellow; flesh white, very tender, with a sweet, refreshing, vinous flavor. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Buckingham, or Fall Queen—A most choice and beautiful southern Apple; very large, oblate, conical, covered with

bright red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground; flesh solid, sweet and highly flavored. Ripe end of September and continues to November.

Carter's Blue—Origin, Alabama. Very large; green, washed dull brown-red, with a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a rich aroma. Tree a vigorous grower and of fine shape; foliage of a distinct blue cast. An excellent and desirable fruit. Ripe in September.

Elgin Pippin—A very celebrated Spanish variety; large, oblate, bright yellow; very rich subacid. An excellent and showy fruit. August.

Fameuse—A French variety. Medium; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender and fine-grained; quality good; vigorous and productive. October to November.

Maiden's Blush—Origin, New Jersey. Medium size; skin pale yellow; tender, with pleasant subacid flavor; valuable for cooking and drying. Tree hardy, and bears large crops. August and September.

Twenty Ounce—Origin, Connecticut. Fruit very large, nearly round, striped, showy, and of pleasant flavor; an excellent cooking Apple. Tree an upright and vigorous grower. August and September.

Tillaquah—Origin, North Carolina. Very large, red and of good flavor. Tree a handsome grower. A very excellent late fall Apple.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Arkansas Black—Origin, Arkansas. Large, dark red, nearly black; fine flavor. Valuable market and keeping variety.

Ben Davis—A large, handsome southern Apple. Greenish yellow, striped and mostly covered with red; pleasant subacid, of extra fair quality, and keeps remarkably well. The most popular market variety.

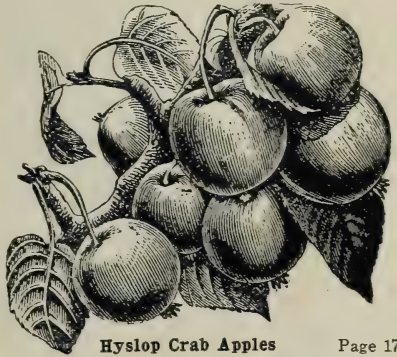
Fall Cluster—Medium; green and dull red, with white specks; very productive, good; a long keeper.

Mammoth Black Twig—Origin, Arkansas. One of the most valuable and profitable Apples grown for market; resembles the Winesap, of which it is no doubt a sport, but from one-third to one-half larger; the trees are also the same in

habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower, and makes a handsomer tree in nursery and orchard.

Horn—A fine, smooth, fair, deep red Apple of medium size; flat, good flavor, juicy and very rich; keeps till April. Tree a rapid grower and good bearer.

Golden Russet—English origin. Medium, clear golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; resembles in texture a buttery pear more than an Apple; a good bearer. November to January.



Hyslop Crab Apples

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Kentucky Streak—Medium to large, oblong, green, striped with dull red; good, and an early and abundant bearer. A truly magnificent Apple. October to December.

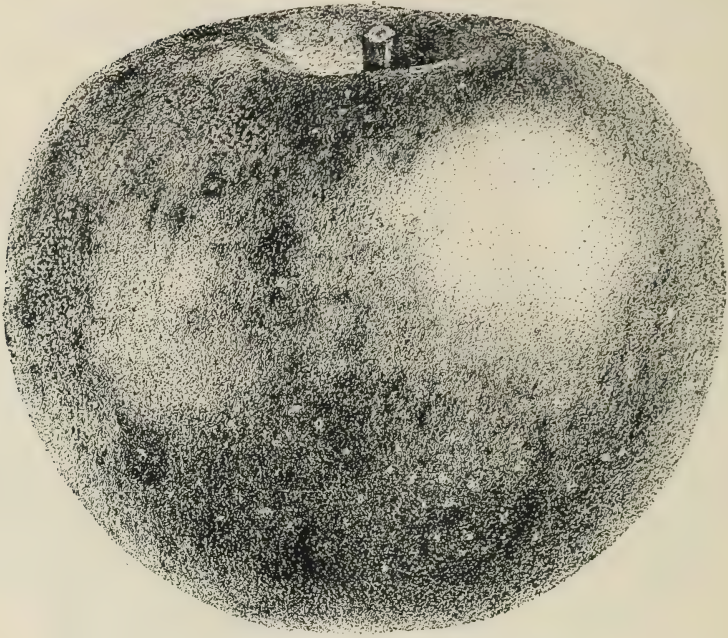
Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; very productive. One of the best for table or market.

Rawle's Janet (Never Fail)—Origin, Virginia. Medium, roundish ovate; a greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and excellent; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest; late bloomer, consequently never killed by frost.

Red Limbertwig—Origin, North Carolina. Medium, roundish; dull red on greenish ground; brisk subacid, firm and juicy. December to March.

Shockley—Origin, Georgia. Yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh juicy, crisp, saccharine, slightly vinous; one of the most popular winter varieties we cultivate. It ripens in October, and I have kept it until the following May.

Stevenson's Winter—Origin, Mississippi. Medium to large; green, covered with



Arkansas Black

brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a good keeper till April. Tree a good grower.

Shannon Pippin—Very large, probably the largest known golden yellow. Tree very productive, and an annual never-failing bearer; flesh fine-grained and of superior flavor, tender, crisp and in every way desirable. There was an Apple of this variety exhibited at Fayetteville, Ark., in the fall of 1869, weighing twenty-seven ounces. October to March.

Yates—A Georgia variety; fruit small; flesh white, sometimes stained next to the skin, juicy, aromatic; one of the longest keepers, hence its value.

Terry—Of medium size, but best quality; highly recommended. Late.

Yellow Forest—Too much cannot be said in favor of the Yellow Forest; after years of close observation we consider it one of the best Apples grown; our customers who have fruited it bear us out in this assertion. This variety is quite a phenomenon in the history of the Apple; the Yellow Forest was found growing wild in the natural forest among a cluster of bushes, by

Capt. Joe Winston, of Bossier parish, La., in 1868, who, appreciating the novelty, transplanted the tree in his orchard, which in due time was laden with golden fruit of rare superiority, and has been the admiration of many lovers of fine fruit, and has also attracted marked attention from the novelty of its origin. Description: Medium round or roundish oblate; color beautiful clear yellow and of superior quality; rich, aromatic flavor, possessing a great amount of saccharine; tender, juicy, and a long keeper; evaporates well and retains its beautiful color when dried; the wood somewhat resembles that of wild cherry, and has small and wiry twigs.

Winesap—Medium, red; flesh firm; one of the very finest cider Apples. October to December.

Wealthy—Fruit medium, oblate; whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun, obscure, broken stripes and mottlings in the shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson, many light dots; flesh white, fine-grained, stained with red, tender, juicy, lively, vinous, subacid; very good.

RUSSIAN APPLES

They are of greatest value in the extreme North on account of their hardiness, but as they are all early or summer varieties they succeed equally as well at the South. The fruit of a true Russian is renowned for its exquisite beauty, and so the class is widely popular.

Alexander—Very large and showy; color greenish, yellow and orange, streaked and marked with a bright red; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy, with a pleasant flavor. October to December.

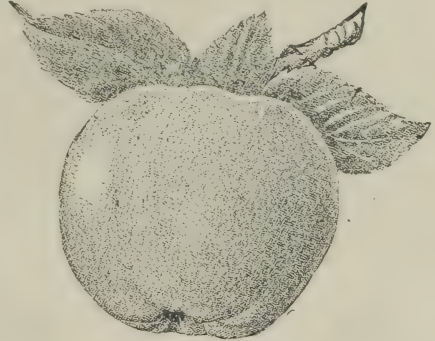
Duchess of Oldenburg—A large, beautiful Russian Apple, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant; a culinary Apple of the first quality, cooking well when only half grown; an abundant bearer. Very hardy. Ripe in July.

Tetofsky—A Russian Apple, said to have proven very valuable North; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year; hardy as a crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, tender, pleasant, acid, aromatic; a slow grower. July.

Enormous—Fruit very large; is undoubtedly valuable and sure to be popular wherever known.

Grand Sultan—This large, early and beautiful Apple fully sustains its high reputation; like many of the Russians, it bears young and profusely; in color it is greenish white, changing to a pale transparent yellow at maturity; it is a very soft, mellow Apple, with a

decided and agreeable subacid flavor and some aroma; the tree is a thrifty grower.



Yellow Transparent

Yellow Transparent—Tree a good grower and unusually early bearer, and is considered the most valuable early Apple; fruit of good size and quality; rich, transparent lemon-yellow color; flesh melting, juicy, pleasant subacid; the earliest ripening Apple yet introduced; the extreme earliness in ripening and beauty of this Apple will make it a very valuable sort to grow in the South for northern markets.

CRAB APPLES

Crab Apples succeed in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly or ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to market they meet a ready sale.

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson, very popular on account of its size, beauty and hardiness.

Transcendent—Medium size, green with yellow crimson blush, good quality. Ripens mid-season.

Hewes' Virginia—Rather small, round; dull red, dotted with white; acid, astringent, fine for cider.

Red Siberian—About an inch in diameter; grows in a cluster; yellow, with a lively scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. August and September.

Yellow Siberian—About the size of the above; fine amber or golden yellow color; fine for ornamental or preserving purposes; no orchard is complete without a few Siberian Crabs. Ripe same season.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

The value of this fruit has been settled in its favor, and it should be more extensively grown throughout the South.

The trees are easily grown on any dry, clay loam or gravelly land, bear early and are quite prolific. Trees one and two years old produce well developed specimens of fruit. This is handsome, stands shipment well, and marketed at the right stage of ripeness brings good, and often fancy prices. The color of the fruit varies with the different varieties, as does shape and color and texture of flesh. The dark fleshed varieties have seeds, are crisp and edible before full maturity. The light fleshed and mixed varieties are seedless, or proportionately so to amount of dark flesh, and are astringent until fully ripe. If intended for long keeping they should be gathered before frost, for while they are most delicious after being frost touched, they do not keep so well.

Among, or Yemon—Round, flattened, deeply ribbed, dark orange-red, and sometimes yellowish red, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and occasionally a specimen weighing sixteen ounces is produced; very sweet; flesh red, and is edible while still solid, but quality improves as it becomes soft. The tree is of moderate height. Maturity September to end of November.

Hyakume—This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties; fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter, usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red, keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height, apt to be of dwarf growth.

Kurokume—Very large, round, somewhat flattened, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter; average weight 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of 16 ounces in weight; keeps late; flesh red. Tree erect grower.

Miyo-tan—Round, or slightly oblong, 2½ inches in diameter, slightly ribbed; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep brown-red. Tree of medium or dwarf growth, exceedingly prolific. Fruit keeps very late; the brown-fleshed varieties are edible while solid, and as early as October 1.

Tsuru-no-ko—Large, oblong, pointed, 2½ to 3½ inches; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late; edible only when soft. Tree compact and vigorous grower; foliage long and shiny.

Tane-nashi—Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some.

Tsuru—Large, slender, pointed, longest in proportion to its size of all; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until fully ripe, then the quality is good. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. The latest of all to ripen.

Yeddo-Ichi—Medium, round; skin dark red, often with black mottlings near apex; flesh mahogany-brown, with darker spots, brittle, and is edible while solid as early as October 1. Tree an upright grower, very prolific, and bears fruit in large clusters.

Zenji—Small, 1¾ to 2 inches; weight 3 to 4 ounces; flesh dark brown, with darker spots; very sweet, tender and luscious; edible as early as middle of September, while still solid, and lasts throughout October.



Red June

PLUMS

The Plum succeeds on any soil that is sufficiently drained, though a deep, rich, loam inclined to clay is better adapted to vigorous growth. The great enemy to Plums as well as other smooth-skin stone fruits is the curculio. The surest method of destroying this pest if spraying has been neglected is to catch them on sheets spread underneath the trees, the insects being jarred from the tree by sharp blows with a mallet on the stub of a limb sawed for the purpose. The insects caught should be burned. This should be done as soon as the blossoms have fallen. Fallen fruit should be burned or fed to swine before sunrise, and repeated daily for two or three weeks. Plums should be picked when they commence coloring and ripened in the house. They will be perfectly colored in three days. This gradual ripening allows them to carry perfectly to distant markets.

NATIVE PLUMS.

Caddo Chief—This valuable Plum is a native of this parish, where it has proven a valuable market variety; fruit of medium size; color deep red; flavor good, free from rot. Its earliness places it ahead of all others in market.

Yellow Cherokee—Fruit medium size; juicy and of fine flavor; tree very productive and hardy.

Marianna—An accidental seedling of Wild Goose; rapid grower; fruit round,

large as Wild Goose; excellent; deep red; stone small; hangs on tree well; two or three weeks earlier than Wild Goose; as free from curculio as any variety known; very prolific, but does not bear young.

Wild Goose—Very large, deep red, with purplish bloom; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; most profitable of all. Ripe middle of June.

We have discarded all European varieties, as they are not reliable for general cultivation in this latitude.

JAPAN PLUMS

This class of plums has proven most valuable, uniting remarkable size, great beauty, early bearing, and wonderful productiveness. The trees are exceedingly ornamental, with foliage distinct from the other types. Several cross-bred varieties—Japan and native—have been produced which have proven better adapted to some localities than the pure Japan varieties.



America

JAPAN VARIETIES.

Abundance, or Botan—A large dark yellowish red fruit, with a white bloom; sweet, rich, juicy and delicious; vigorous upright-growing tree. Ripens July 1.

Burbank—Medium to large; round-conical; dark red; flesh yellow, juicy and

rich, with small free stone; tree vigorous, hardy and productive; bears quite young; one of most promising Japanese Plums.

Hale—One of the most satisfactory Plums under cultivation, and rapidly growing in popular favor. Large in size and round; of beautiful golden orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, giving it a yellowish red appearance; flesh yellow, soft and juicy; flavor delicious; a splendid keeper and shipper; clingstone. Ripens very late.

Kelsey—Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, over-spread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh; its only drawback is its habit of early blooming.

Ogon—Large, yellow variety, and is very sweet and a good keeping and shipping fruit. Ripens early.

Botankio—Similar to Botan; larger but not as sweet; excellent for preserving. July 20.



Wickson

Satsuma, or Blood Plum—Vigorous-growing tree, with dark red bark and oval leaves; productive of large, delicious fruit, with red flesh and mottled skin.

Red June, or Long Fruit—One and three-fourths by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Very prolific, showy and attractive. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety. A good keeper, and has brought high prices. Maturity 10th to end of June.

Wickson—Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow; juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.

JAPAN CROSS BRED VARIETIES

Doris—A Burbank introduction. Skin thin but strong. Ripens earlier than Botan, and is darker. Quite sweet and a good keeper.

Shiro—Another Burbank plum. Is large, pointed, oblong, yellow. Tree bears early and is a strong grower.

Maynard—Considered by Burbank his best plum. Rich crimson purple. Tree hardy and vigorous. Fine keeping qualities.

America—Is a giant Plum, originated from seed of the Robinson, crossed with the Japanese Botan. The fruit is larger than the average Japan Plum; it is a glossy coral red fruit, very beautiful; the flesh is light yellow, moderately firm and very delicious. Ripens before Burbank and is a splendid keeper.

APRICOTS

A most delicious fruit of the Plum species, but unsuited to open field culture on account of too early blossoming. Can be fruited in towns, or where protected by surrounding buildings. Also subject to curculio, and requires same treatment as plum trees. Apricots ripen through June and July. The following is select list of hardiest varieties.

Breda—Small, round, orange; flesh orange, juicy, rich, vinous; free.

Early Golden (Dubois)—Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet.

Moorpark—Large, yellow and red; flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich.

Roman—Medium, oval, yellow; fine-grained, half juicy, excellent.

Peach—Very large, handsome, rich, juicy and excellent.

Royal—Large; yellow and orange; juicy, rich and delicious; very fine variety.

CHERRIES

The Cherry succeeds best on dry soils, moderately rich. We graft on Mahaleb stock, as it is hardier and adapted to a greater variety of soils than Mazzard or standard stock. Cherry trees should be made to branch low, to protect from the summer sun. Heart and Bigarreau Cherries are rapid and erect growers, but not so productive in the South as the Dukes and Morellos.

HEART AND BIGARREAU

Fruit heart-shaped; flesh, tender, sweet. Trees vigorous, with spreading branches and luxuriant foliage; leaves drooping.

Governor Wood—Large, light red on yellow; excellent; hardy.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Large; pale yellow,

becoming amber, with a fine dark crimson cheek; flavor excellent.

Oxheart—Medium, heart-shaped, amber ground, mottled with deeper red; flesh juicy, sweet and well flavored.

Yellow Spanish—Large; yellow, with some red in the sun; firm, rich and delicious.



Louisiana Iron Clad

DUKE AND MORELLO

Flesh usually acid or subacid, tender, melting and pleasant. Trees of more bushy and compact habit, and of smaller growth.

Dyehouse—Very early and popular.



Early Richmond

Early Richmond—Very early, medium, red; rich acid flavor; very productive and hardy; of the Kentish family.

English Morello—Above medium; dark red; juicy, rich, acid.

Louisiana Ironclad—The tree is vigorous, hardy and enormously productive; fruit large, dark red, or nearly purple when fully ripe; grows in clusters, frequently twenty specimens growing on a twig 5 inches in length; flesh acid, but juicy and pleasant.

May Duke—Dark red, large, tender, rich, subacid; one of the best.

Montmorency—Very large; bright red; tender, juicy; good.

Olivet—Of the Duke class. Large, globular, very shining, deep red; flesh red, with rose-colored juice; tender, rich, sweet, subacid flavor. It ripens in May or early in June. It possesses the fertility of the Duke tribe, and is perhaps the largest of that class.



Quince Tree

QUINCES

The Quince is indispensable to the fruit garden, no matter how small. When added to other preserves in the proportion of about one-fourth the Quince imparts a most delicious flavor. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which must be kept mellow and enriched. All dead and surplus branches should be kept removed, and fruit thinned if bearing too freely.

Angers—Large, pear-shaped; very good; thrifty grower.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome; tree very handsome, surpassing any other variety in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the Apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked; the most valuable of all.

Chinese—A most extraordinary fruit, of immense size, often weighing from 2 to 2½ pounds; growth rapid and distinct.

Orange—Very large; of a rich golden yellow; most esteemed for preserving.

Pineapple—Large as Orange Quince, smoother and more globular; in color a much lighter yellow; average weight ¾ of a pound; tree strong grower and productive; cooks tender as an apple and makes the finest jelly of any known fruit.

MULBERRIES

No farmer can afford to be without an abundance of Mulberries. Farmers have claimed that each tree is worth a barrel of corn for poultry and swine.



Downing's Everbearing—Tree vigorous, continuing in bearing a long time; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor.

Hicks'—Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet; produced during four months; excellent for poultry and hogs.

Black English—Very prolific, fruit as good as Hicks', and bears earlier.

Travis—A cross between Hicks' and native wild Mulberry, originating in Travis County, Texas. But best for fruit shade.

Stubbs—A new variety, producing very large fruit of excellent quality.

White—Fruit very good, though not equal to the black sorts.

FIGS

While Figs are grown extensively and bear in abundant perfection through all the Gulf coast belt, with slight protection they will produce their delicious fruit beyond this territory. Their value as a dessert fruit has long been known at home, but the demand from those who know them only as preserves is making the canned fig industry a fast growing one in many localities.

Brunswick—Very large, white, productive, hardy.

Black California—Very large, dark purple. A fine fig.

Brown Turkey—Large, very sweet, hardy and reliable. Brownish purple.

Celestial—Small, pale violet, very sweet; prolific and hardy.

Crawford—Green with crimson pulp, midseason bearer; quite large and firm; unequalled for preserving.

Green Ischia—Extra large, very good and prolific.

Lemon—Yellow, sweet, large.

Magnolia—Very productive; stands shipping best of all varieties; recommended for drying.

Mandana—Extremely large; continues bearing till frost. Some times called "Everbearing".

White Marseilles—Very large, white, deep red flesh. A magnificent fig.

White Ischia—Fruit is large and well flavored.

POMEGRANATES

Quite hardy in all the Gulf States. Very graceful as a large shrub, and produces a profusion of strikingly brilliant, scarlet flowers. The fruit is exceedingly attractive, and when in perfection possesses a fresh crispness and delicacy of flavor that is not imitated among fruits. Pomegranates deserve more extensive cultivation.

Sour—The most hardy variety; fruit large and handsome; used in compounding a cool drink.

Purple-Seeded—Fruit pleasantly flavored; subacid; one of the kinds in general cultivation.

NECTARINES

This fruit will thrive on any soil suitable for the peach, and requires the same culture. Its smooth skin renders it more subject to attacks of curculio.

Early Violet—Small, purplish green.

Boston—Yellow, sweet, freestone; good.

New White—Large, pure white, tender, juicy, vinous; free.

Golden Cling—Medium, yellow, good; cling.

GRAPES

Fruits are nature's great remedies, and among them all the Grape has been from immemorial time the most powerful, as it is the most delicious. A liberal use of this regal fruit will make the human race wiser, better, healthier and handsomer. No man with a square yard of soil can claim to have done his duty if he neglects to place the fruit of the vine within reach of those committed to his care and protection.

The cultivation of Grapes is receiving increasing attention all over the United States, and the past few years have shown that in no portion of it can Grapes be more successfully grown than in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Care should be taken in planting grape vines to have holes large enough to spread out the roots, after being trimmed, and ground bone should be mixed with the fine surface soil, or a few broken bones be placed at the bottom of the hole. The earth should be pressed firmly around the plants. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on the new canes only. The pruning should admit sun and air to the fruit.

Champion—One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but it is too tender and perishable for long shipment; bunches medium; berries medium, round, blue-black; quality fair. Vine healthy and vigorous.

Clinton—Bunches medium; berries above medium, black, vinous and very refreshing; a most profuse bearer, and free from rot. Makes a delicious claret wine. Ripe July 20.

Concord—Bunches large and heavily shouldered; berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, pulp dissolving, juicy; vigorous grower and never failing bearer; very popular. One of the best. Ripe July and August.

Delaware—Bunches medium; berries small, of a beautiful pink color, with a lilac bloom; very translucent, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Most delicious of all native Grapes, and should be in every collection. Middle of July.

Hartford Prolific—Bunch and berry large; color bluish black; flesh sweet and musky; vigorous and exceedingly prolific. Last of June.



Concord

Herbemont—A vigorous grower and good bearer; bunch large, loose; berries small, blue bloom, sweet, well flavored and vinous. A delicious Grape.

**Moore's Diamond**

Ives' Seedling—A Grape extensively cultivated for wine; bunch medium to large, compact; berry medium, black, juicy, sweet and vinous, with considerable pulp. July 1.

Martha—A seedling from the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardness; flesh white, juicy, sweet and sprightly. Ripe July 15.

Moore's Early—Very early, ripening twenty days before Concord; vine exceedingly hardy and exempt from mildew or disease; bunch and berry large, with a heavy blue bloom.

Moore's Diamond — Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp and of very good quality; for the past three years this variety has yielded abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. It begins to ripen very early in July.

Norton's Virginia—Berry small, blue-black, vinous, sweet, juice red. An excellent red wine Grape.

Niagara—This new white Grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table Grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor.

Triumph—Bunch and berry very large; pale green to golden yellow. One of the most promising new white Grapes now grown.

Worden—Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, black; skin thin; flesh sweet; a seedling of Concord, which it much resembles, except that it is distinct in quality; regarded as a better Grape, and a few days earlier.

Lutie—Bunches and fruit large; beautiful red color; rich, delicious flavor. Vine healthy, and a wonderful grower.

HYBRID VARIETIES

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15,—Bunch and berry large; skin thick, brownish red or maroon; flesh tender and juicy; flavor very rich, with a delightful aroma; a superior Grape; vigorous and productive.

Goethe (Rogers' No. 1)—Bunch medium; berry very large, pale red, with beautiful bloom when fully ripe; tender pulp; very juicy, sweet, with a rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor. Makes a delicious white wine. Ripens late.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22)—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned; perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Healthy, strong, and of excellent quality; also very productive, bunch heavily shouldered, often weighing a pound; berry large, pulp tender, juicy, sweet. Very reliable.

**Niagara**

BULLACE, or MUSCADINE

Flowers—Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries, which are black and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures end of Sept. to end of Oct.

Scuppernong—(White.) Berries very large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe; skin thick; flesh pulpy, vinous, sweet, with a peculiar musky aroma, exceedingly pleasant and refreshing; vine is free from all diseases and attacks of insects, and fruit has never been known to decay before ma-

turity. Sure crop may be had annually. Makes a good sweet wine, resembling Muscat, and when properly manipulated produces an excellent sparkling wine. Plant 30 feet apart each way.

Thomas—Bunches holding from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of a slight violet color, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, of a peculiar vinous flavor; quality superior to any of the type, and makes a superior red wine. Maturity middle to end of August.

STRAWBERRIES

BE CAREFUL HOW YOU PLANT STRAWBERRIES.



Ripe, blushing Strawberries, served with sugar and cream, are certainly Arcadian dainties, with a true paradisaic flavor, and "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did." They are so easily grown that the poorest owner of a few feet of almost any kind of ground may have an abundance for himself and "all his family." Yet how many people have never had all the Strawberries they could eat at one time, much less for a whole season.

The profits resulting from its cultivation, when properly conducted, as a market fruit, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

The best soil for Strawberries is a deep, rich loam. If the soil is thin it should be enriched by a heavy application of manure before putting out the plants. Any dead or dying part of the tops should be removed, and the roots trimmed one-third of their length. Spread the roots properly, pack the dirt around them firmly, and leave the crown of the plant uncovered. Clip off runners, and keep the soil mellow and free from grass. A top dressing of leaves, oak ashes, or any good compost, applied late in the fall, will greatly promote the growth and vigor of the plants, and improve the size and quality of the fruit the ensuing season. Culture in rows will be found preferable to crowded beds, as the exposure to sun and air will ensure larger and finer fruit.

Michel's Early (s)—This is an early berry, ripening from a week to ten days earlier than the Crescent; the berries are bright scarlet, conical in shape, regular, of excellent quality; it resists frost or drought on account of its strong constitution; is also free from rust; this plant has so much pollen that it is one of the best berries to fertilize all pistillate sorts; especially prolific in the South.

Klondyke—Vigorous, upright growth; large berry; fine color, and most valuable for market. Origin, Louisiana.

Lady Thompson—The money-making Strawberry of the southern states. In the past few years there have been many varieties discarded to make room for the Lady Thompson. It is profitable, and profit is what the strawberry-grower is after. Large size; good color and shipper; resists drought better than most sorts.

Sharpless (s)—Among the new kinds we think nothing can be compared with this; fruit large to very large, an average specimen measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; color clear bright red with

a shining surface; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma.

Excelsior—The earliest market berry. Does not require rich soil. Large and of fine color.

DEWBERRIES

Ripen earlier than blackberries, and are much larger and finer.

Austin-Mayes—Exceedingly rare and prolific. Very early.

Lucretia Dewberry—This is the best of all Dewberries; fruit large and hand-

some, of a shining jet black, and of first quality. Ripens before any blackberry, and is a profitable kind to grow for market.

BLACKBERRIES

Persons unacquainted with the finest varieties of Blackberries have little conception of their superiority in size, quality and productiveness over the common wild kinds so generally known. As now grown they have taken place as a most profitable market fruit, and are quite often grown between rows of peach or other fruit trees.



Snyder

Lawton—The well-known market variety; fruit large; productive; late.

Snyder—A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. Hardest and most productive.

Wilson Early—Good market variety; berry very large, sweet, good, early. It is a prolific bearer.

Dallas—Proving to be a very productive and valuable market variety. Berries are large and sweet.

RASPBERRIES

This fruit comes in just after Strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite prolific. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well, and mulch heavily. Pinch off canes when three feet high; tie up and cut out old wood each year.



Cuthbert

Cuthbert—The queen of the market. Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm, of excellent quality; a vigorous grower; hardy.

Gregg—Berries very large and delicious; canes vigorous and enormously productive.

Mammoth Cluster—Bush very rank; fruit extra large, produced in great abundance; black.

Turner, or Southern Thornless—Large, red; very productive; has made 150 bushels per acre. Hardy and of finest quality.

NUT DEPARTMENT

Nut culture in the South is an industry that has received but little attention until recent years. But the large return from individual trees, and the immense profits from established groves of Pecans have so stimulated the interest in this nut that the demand for the best grades of Pecan trees can hardly be supplied. The average farmer can achieve independence in a few years by planting ten to twenty acres in Pecans, and giving them care. The other kinds of nuts that we list have been fully tested, and are well worth the consideration of those interested in nut growing.

PECANS

BOTANY.

The Pecan is the most important species of the genus *Hicoria* (pecan and hickories), which with *Juglans* (walnuts and butternuts), form the family Juglandaceae.

The Indians valued the Pecan above all its hickory relatives, storing large quantities for winter use. The name Pecan was derived from two of their words, "powcohicora" and "pacan."

Range—Native—The Pecan has been found in the forests along the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the streams of Louisiana and Texas emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

Cultural—The cultural area extends beyond this, corresponding somewhat roughly to the area of cotton cultivation, though extending farther north than this region.

As a shade tree the Pecan succeeds farther north than as a nut tree. A fair estimate of the probability of successful growth of the tree can be made from the presence of the larger species of hickories; while the presence of isolated specimens or groups of bearing seedling trees throughout a section is the surest test of the fruiting possibilities.

Soils—Within these wide areas the Pecan has been planted in every kind of soil, and in none has failed to grow. While occasional overflows do not hurt Pecans, except young trees, continuously wet soils should be avoided. The Pecan roots are deep feeders, and care little about the color or quality of the top soil, but do demand that a sufficient supply of moisture be at hand, and this requires a permanent water supply within reach of its twenty to forty feet of roots. The question of permanent water supply becomes, therefore, paramount to kind of top soil.

Propagation—No more convincing proof of the futility of depending on the "coming-true" of Pecan nuts need be given than the exhibit of nuts from the parent tree and nuts from several hundred seedlings showing such wide and unfavorable difference as to make the largest seedling grove in the world a commercial failure, to be retrieved in part by top-budding to standard varieties.

Accepting then the fact the sure way to success and satisfaction lies only through planting budded or grafted stock our reader may inquire with many others: Which is the better? We answer, neither, for the practical purpose of the planter. Some propagators bud exclusively on account of local conditions, others graft exclusively for the same reason. The majority succeed more or less with both methods. Were we forced to rely on one method, our Pecan business would be as small as some others, on account of the shortness of time available for either method. We repeat, to the Pecan planter there is no difference; indeed, there is need for one word to distinguish the propagated tree from the seedling, to be used instead of the commercial "budded or grafted" designations, and trees propagated by either method to be furnished.

Worth and Importance—The development of the Pecan industry in the past ten years has proven it to be the most valuable and important nut and shade tree in the United States. The products of these highly developed trees and varieties are not yet produced in sufficient quantities to reach the general market, being used for seed purposes and consumed by luxury-affording classes. Indeed, it is likely to be years before the general public can ask for, receive, and pay for named varieties—can say "I'll take five pounds of Frotschers, please. Yes, of course, the San Sabas are the best flavored, but they cost too much,"—as they choose varieties of fruits.

While many nice, thin-shelled Pecans are sold now in the general market at good to fancy prices, they are "mixed nuts" from seedling trees, and will have the same comparative market value, when called to compete with "pedigreed" Pecans, as would a carload of seedling peaches against the first car of Elbertas in South Waters Street, Chicago.

So this croaking about over supply—let it influence only the other man from planting Pecans.

The Profit—Another question mark, please. What are you going to do as principal investor and sole manager?

When it leaves our nurseries it is a good Pecan tree—true to name, well grown—worth 100 cents on the dollar. Under favorable conditions—yes, most favorable

conditions—it has a chance to grow to be the most magnificent tree, to be the most valuable tree we ever sold, worth from fifty to a thousand dollars.

You mean a ten-acre grove of such trees?—No, we mean one tree. A ten-acre grove is worth that before it begins to bear. One Louisiana Papershell Pecan tree produced nuts in one season that sold for three hundred dollars.

But—what kind of care will you give your Pecan trees? The worst. Let's talk about something else—you won't deserve any profits—though you are likely to get them. Reasonably good care. Well, you can count on having made the best investment of your life. One that will pay more in pleasure than you can't measure, and dollars that you can count, one that may not mature in the lifetime of many generations, the number of which no man knows, the Pecan tree having a record of life a few years less than Methusaleh, who "lived nine hundred sixty and nine years—and he died!" But it seems this Pecan tree was cut down in the flower of its youth.

A Pecan grove will average from 12 to 20 trees per acre. As the bearing area will be approximately the same whether the trees be fewer on the richer land, or more on the poorer, the number of 20 will be used in the following illustration, the yield per tree being reduced proportionately: The croakers insist on placing the average wholesale price at 10 cents per pound; but just between us, they will never chew any "pedigreed" ones with their own teeth at that price. So let us put it at 20 cents. That will give the trade 50 per cent. profit, and the consumer a price of 30 cents per pound. The yield per tree at tenth year from transplanting should be 125 pounds. 20 trees at \$25.00 per tree—\$500.00 per acre annual income at tenth year. Why, that would make it worth \$5,000.00 an acre, at least! Well, what of it? Every acre of Southern land is worth that much without Pecan trees, just to live on, or would be if we could transplant the acre with all the wealth of soil and mineral below, and all the geniality of climate and beauty of scenery and sky above, to the crowded, less favored regions to the north of us. But if we can so easily make our lands worth five thousand dollars per acre, and let them stay where they belong, why not?

Sh, Sh! Be still. Don't be alarmed. That's only Col. Mulberry Seller's ghost. He always comes around when we get to talking about the money in Pecans. But he is right. "There are millions in it"—if you get the BEST trees and take GOOD care of them.

Shade Tree Value—If the Pecan bore nuts inedible, or even none at all, its rank as a shade tree would be of the highest. Indeed, can it be excelled when all its qualities as a shade tree are well considered, and compared with any other growing equally as well over its area of successful growth? Surely the majesty of the Pecan would be acknowledged by any other American tree in its extensive domain—in America all heir apparents by right of birth. What tree could hope to look down upon a Pecan tree, and spread its arms wider, and grow as finely in the rich alluvial soils of unknown depth, and on the poor red hills barely covered by sand, deep down in the forests, and along the paved avenue, in isolation or marked regularity; and hope to stand through the storms of years, and even centuries, and see the natural death of such a rival? What one?

Soil Preparation—Much is to be gained by thorough preparation of the soil before planting. If necessary, a year of preparation is worth more than a year of growth without it. Planting leguminous crops the season before and plowing them under adds nitrogen and humus to the soil, and these mean a deal for the young trees. The land should be deeply broken before planting.

Fertilization—The richer soils may require no fertilization. But in very few will there not be room for one or more of the three most frequently deficient

elements of plant food: nitrogen, phosphorous, potash. The nitrogen makes largely the growth of leaf and wood, and may be supplied by stable manure, cotton seed, cotton seed meal, or tankage. Potash is obtained commercially in the forms of Kainit, the muriate, or low and high grades of the sulphate, the latter being the usual form. Wood ashes is the best domestic source. Phosphorus is obtained commercially in the form of acid phosphate analyzing at least 14%, while bones and bone meal form excellent domestic sources. Combined commercial fertilizers, containing two or all of these elements in desired proportion can be used with certainty of giving satisfaction. For the young trees merely an additional amount of the fertilizer used for the crops growing between is sufficient, or if a special combination be desired a good formula would be: nitrogen 4%, phosphoric acid 6%, potash 5%. For bearing trees the proportions should be: nitrogen 4%, phosphoric acid 8%, potash 10%. The amount applied per tree will, of course, vary, a pound at time of planting being a fair amount. This should be well mixed with the soil, and should not come in contact with the roots. In later applications a distance of say two feet from the tree should be preserved, and the fertilizer applied in a zone extending somewhat beyond the spread of the branches. A second application may be made to larger trees, about midsummer.

Planting—Pecan trees should be planted from 40 to 60 feet apart. The rectangular plan will require 20 to 12 trees per acre respectively. The hexagonal plan, in which each tree is at an equal distance from the surrounding trees, gives about 15% more trees per acre. Any good plowman, starting from a square corner, running furrows both ways, and marking the intersections with a stake, will give satisfactory results. Or, a wire can be stretched down one side of the field, with the required distance marked by securely fastened tie-ons of smaller wire, and the stakes set at these points. The hexagonal system would require a base line so marked, and the apex of each triangle to be found by the meeting point of two wires the length of the tree distance, and the new line so formed being used for the new base line.

A planting board may be made of a board, one inch thick, six inches wide and six feet long. A notch in each end and in the middle, with two small round stakes, completes the outfit. Before digging the hole place the board against the stake, and the round stakes in the end notches; remove the board, dig the hole. When ready to plant the tree, replace the board and place the tree against the middle notch. Only surface soil should be used in filling the hole, packing it firmly around the roots, water being used liberally if earth is dry. The hole should be wide and deep. Twenty-eight inches square and three feet deep is small enough.

Tree Care and Preparation—Great care—greater than usual for fruit trees—must be taken to prevent Pecan roots from becoming dried out by exposure to air and wind after being unpacked or removed from heeling ground. Protect them every minute from such exposure by wet sacking. We send out trees properly cut back, both for benefit of planter and to minimize transportation charges. The trimming of top often reduces the height nearly one-half, and this should be remembered in comparing the height of trees ready for planting and catalog height, on which prices are based. The root ends should be smoothly trimmed, and the tap root cut back to twenty or thirty inches in proportion to size and age of tree.

Time to Plant—While any time after the leaves fall will do, preference is given to the months of December, January and March.

Cultivation—The fact that several years intervene between planting and the period of paying returns, makes it quite desirable that the land should yield revenue during this time; and in the great majority of cases other crops may be raised, even

with benefit to land and trees. This may be assured through that unsurpassed combination of nitrogen and humus obtained in turning under the growth of leguminous crops, which in every case should be used or rotated with crops of cotton, corn or other clean culture crops between the rows of trees. Ample space should be left around each tree, which should be cultivated, beginning with a deep plowing, followed by shallow stirrings of the soil, continued as often as necessary throughout the season. Cultivation should not be continued too late.

Age of Bearing—It does take seedling trees twelve to twenty years to begin to bear. Propagated trees bear early. This depends on several factors, including the precociousness of the variety, fertility of soil, fertilization, general care. Many trees have borne the second and third year from the nursery. Six or eight years after one may confidently expect quite an amount of nuts, and in ten years a good tree should be producing handsome financial returns.

Tree Quality—In no other purchase can it be truer that "the best is the cheapest." Were Solomon still giving advice, he could add to his reputation by merely saying that an inferior Pecan tree was the most expensive and foolish speculation, and a superior one the wisest and best investment a man could make.

Varieties—While the list of named varieties is becoming quite large, the list of those which have established themselves as worthy of general commercial distribution remains comparatively short. We offer what we believe to be the choicest selection for the purposes of our many customers.

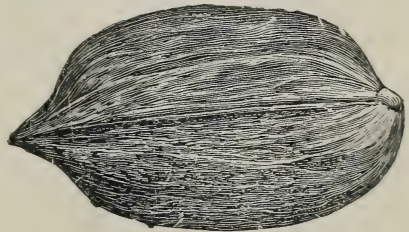
Make the mistake of having too few varieties rather than too many.

Stuart—Size large to very large; ovate cylindrical; color grayish brown, splashed and dotted with purplish black; base rounded, tipped; apex blunt, abrupt, somewhat four-sided; shell medium thickness; partitions thin; very good cracking quality; kernel plump, full, bright, straw-colored; sutures moderately broad and deep; texture solid, fine grained; flavor rich, sweet; general quality very best.

Frotscher (Oliver, Frotscher's Egg-shell, Majestic)—Large, cylindrical, ovate; color light grayish brown, with very few dark splashes at apex; base rounded; shell and partitions thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel brownish yellow; sutures of medium depth; texture solid; flavor and general quality excellent. This variety originated on the Oliver plantation, near New Iberia, La. Our wood was obtained from parent tree. This variety is hardy, early bearing, productive, and succeeds over wide area.

Centennial—Size large; oblong, compressed, constricted in middle; light brown, with few purplish markings in groove at apex; apex tapering, pointed; shell medium thick; partitions thin; cracking quality medium; kernel plump, bright; flavor delicately sweet; general quality good.

Schley—Large, oblong, oval flattened; color light reddish brown, with small



specks at base, and splashes at apex; base rounded, abruptly short nipped; apex flattened two sides, rather sharp; shell quite thin and brittle, cracking quality excellent; separates easily; kernel very full and plump; flavor very rich, best quality; season early.

Russell—Medium to large; ovate, slightly compressed; round base, blunt apex; very thin shell; good cracking quality; kernel plump, compact texture; quality good.

San Saba—The standard of quality among Pecans. Size small; ovate, compressed toward apex; shell quite thin and brittle; kernel plump, bright straw-colored; flavor unrivaled, rich, sweet, delicate. Especially adapted for planting in middle and western part of Pecan area.

Texas Prolific—Larger than San Saba; thin shell; plump kernel; fine quality.

**Japan Walnut**

Columbian—The largest Pecan known. Has been distributed under quite a number of names. Quality when well filled is very good. Its variability in bearing and filling prevents its being recommended for planting in very large quantities, but still desirable for smaller plantings.

Georgia—Nuts run from large to very large, and are borne early, and have full kernels of fine quality.

Van Deman—The original tree is vigorous, bearing full crops, having already passed the Psalmist's limit. Size large to very large, flavor delicate, quality good. The tree is a vigorous grower, but has not proven quite hardy with us. Best for Gulf coast belt.

ALMONDS

Princesse and Sultana—Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

**Spanish Chestnut**

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet—The well-known Chestnut of the forest, for sweetness and quality unsurpassed.

Spanish—A handsome round-headed tree, of rapid, spreading growth, that yields abundantly of large nuts of good qual-

ity; hence a desirable ornamental tree or profitable for market.

Japan Mammoth—The largest of all Chestnuts, and superior in every respect. Trees commence bearing when two years old; extra hardy and productive.

FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)

These nuts are of easy culture. Tree is dwarf, hardy and a good cropper. Every one should have Filberts.

WALNUTS

**English Walnut**

English—Not only are the thin-shelled nuts prized highly by all, but from this tree is obtained the beautiful "French curled" Walnut lumber, so extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture. Unlike our American varieties, the nuts fall from the husk when ripe; the tree is of lofty growth, hardy and productive. This variety is sometimes called the Persian Walnut, and brings the highest prices in market.

Japanese—Of rapid growth and early bearing, clusters of seven to twelve nuts being borne at three and four years from seed. This variety is highly recommended, especially for novelty and ornamental planting. The foliage is quite handsome, and the nut-meat very sweet and rich.



ROSES

The Angel of the Flowers, one day,
 Beneath a rose-bush sleeping lay.
 Awakening from his light repose,
 The angel whispered to the Rose:
 "O fondest object of my care,
 Still fairest found where all are fair.
 For the sweet shade thou givest me,
 Ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee."—Selected.

If, as a beautiful writer has said, "All nature is a suggestion, an image of other and higher things," how exalted that principle which finds a fitting embodiment in the flower of a Rose. In form, the most perfect object of inanimate nature, colored as no other flower is colored, and "fragrant as the Rose." Roses are, without exception, the most popular flowers of the day. Every year sees them more extensively cultivated, and if all the Roses planted were cared for so as to secure their permanency, our land would literally "blossom as the Rose." So important is the matter of proper cultivation that we will give here a short synopsis of the treatment that will provide healthy, vigorous Roses and beautiful blooms:

Location and Soil—The only absolute objection to a position for Roses is a heavy shade. Under good treatment the more open and sunny the location the finer will be the growth; and as the growth is, so will the flowers be. The best possible soil experience shows to be a rather stiff loam; that is, a loam that is not heavy enough to be clayey, and yet has some little adhesiveness. If it should contain too much clay, the admixture of a little clean sand will be beneficial. Finally, spade deeply, adding plenty of old manure, thoroughly pulverized. Plant early; during early spring a Rose pushes out its roots freely, and acquires a strength and attachment to the soil which renders it secure against the drought that usually prevails to a greater or less extent during summer. Water well on setting out, and throw some dry soil over the surface, to prevent its hardening under the sun's heat and cracking. Loosen the ground freely with a hoe, even during the driest weather. The loose surface soil forms an excellent mulch, and presents no obstacle to the penetration of dew or rain.

RECENT INTRODUCTIONS



Baby Rambler

John Sharp Williams—A new rose that we have thoroughly tested, and offer unhesitatingly as the finest, pure white rose ever grown. The bush is quite hardy, and a rampant grower. Its spring-flowering blooms are immense, measuring eight or more inches in diameter; the white is incomparable, the fragrance all its own. Such a rose

Waller might have sent with his dainty lyric:

“Go lovely Rose—tell her
That now she knows
When I resemble her to thee,
How fair and sweet she seems to be.”
Truly the Rose of White Supremacy.
Named in honor of the leader of the
South’s Conservative Democracy.

Killarney—Bright carmine pink, marbled in creamy white, and of texture that makes it one of the most lasting of roses. A fine grower, with beautiful foliage and long stiff stems.

Wellesley—This is a grand rose, produced by crossing Liberty with Bridesmaid, retaining the form of the one with the fullness of the other. Petals are a beautiful bright pink on the outside, with silvery reverse. A remarkably free grower and bloomer.

Baby Rambler—No new rose in years has received such a hearty and well-merited reception. Has become so well known in a few years as hardly to need description. A dwarf form of Crimson Rambler, which produces fine crimson flowers almost continuously. Quite hardy. Every one will want it.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The Roses of this class are perfectly hardy and remarkably well adapted for planting everywhere. Their vigorous growth and grandeur of bloom make them indispensable. Their flowers are much larger than those of the tender Roses, and the prevailing color is darker and richer than that found in other classes. The name “Perpetual” in this class is misleading, as they are not perpetual bloomers. In May and June they present a magnificent appearance, the plants being fairly loaded with large double flowers, but during the balance of the season they bloom only at intervals. Most of them are very fragrant, and the contrast produced by their large, highly colored flowers is truly grand.

Alfred Colomb—A most magnificent Rose, and one that should be found in every collection. Large, globular flower, of a brilliant carmine color; magnificent form.

Anne de Diesbach—Bright rosy carmine; a fine, large, showy variety.

Coquette des Blanches—A finely formed pure white Rose, occasionally showing light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged; flowers of good size, perfect and of fine form and finish. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids; very suitable for cemetery planting.

Clio—A vigorous grower, producing fine, large, globular blooms; flesh color, shading to pink at center.

Coquette des Alpes—One of the finest white hybrids, sometimes shaded carmine; large, full and fragrant; exquisite.

Baroness de Rothschild—Brilliant crimson-scarlet; splendid.

General Jacqueminot—Glowing crimson-scarlet; very showy and effective; magnificent buds.

General Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson; large double; very fragrant.



Paul Neyron

Her Majesty—A consummate rose. It is a wonderfully strong grower, sending up shoots often six feet high, bearing perfectly double flowers six or more inches across, of delicate pink passing to clear flesh.

John Hopper—Bright glowing pink; fine, large, showy and fragrant.

Jean Rosencrantz—Dark purplish red; immense bud; very fragrant.

La France—Lovely peach blossom color, with a delicious tea fragrance.

La Reine—Beautiful clear bright pink; well named "The Queen."

Madam Plantier—(Hybrid China.) Pure white, large and double; in clusters; vigorous grower; very desirable; blooms only in spring.

Mabel Morrison—A robust grower, with delightful, pure white roses, flushed with delicate pink; a free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson—White with pale flesh center; well shaped petals; magnificent flowers on long stiff stems, very double, with magnolia fragrance. Very desirable for garden planting.

Madame Masson—Strong and hardy; flowers large and profuse, very double; flowers dark crimson.

Madam Charles Wood—Reddish crimson; large, nearly full; one of the freest flowering of its class, and a fine Rose.

Magna Charta—Immense flowers; one of the largest Roses grown; rich dark pink; superb.

Mrs. John Laing—Excellent for early blooming; of exquisite satin pink color; deliciously fragrant; vigorous, strong grower, every shoot producing magnificent flowers. Received a gold medal at London Rose Show.

Marshall P. Wilder—Growth vigorous; flowers large, fine form and very fragrant; color a rich scarlet velvet of radiant beauty; a profuse bloomer; it is highly prized by prominent American growers and Paul, the greatest of English rosarians, says it is one of the very best of new Roses.

Perle des Blanches—Pure white; medium size; good, full form; very double and sweet.

Paul Neyron—Perhaps the largest hybrid Rose grown; a strong and healthy grower; of a dark rose color; good form, and blossoms well during the summer.

Perfection des Blanchés—Large, snowy white; double, and very fragrant; one of the finest white hybrids.

Pierre Notting—Red with velvety black shadings; very large and full; globular in form; of good habit.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Moderately double; dark crimson; forms a fine bud, and is of good habit.

Ulrich Brunner—Beautiful cherry red flowers of large size and fine form. Bush is a vigorous grower and hardy.

Victor Verdier—A splendid Rose; brilliant rosy carmine; extra large; full.

William Francis Bennett—This Rose is worthy of all praise bestowed on it, and for years to come will maintain its high position. For cutting it is without an equal, the buds being effective in color, of large size, and borne on long stems; in shape the flowers resemble Niphetos; rivals in coloring the rich, glowing crimson of General Jacqueminot, and resembles in fragrance the lovely La France; the habit is all that can be desired, being clean, vigorous and productive.

TEA ROSES

Tea Roses are the most beautiful of the everblooming kinds. They are likewise the most tender, and must be protected in winter. There is a great variety in their coloring, and their tints commingled in one flower are often very many, and most difficult of description. This class is rich in the softer shades of rose and pink. The most beautiful of them all, however, are the yellow Teas, and more charming Roses it would require a warm imagination to picture. The flowers spoken of as rose-colored contain a greater proportion of yellow, and the combination is often indescribably pleasing. The perfume of these Roses is most delicate and agreeable. They flower as they grow, and all new branches mean new blooms.

The Bride—A lovely pure white, very fragrant Rose, admirably adapted for general cultivation; the buds have more substance than Niphetos, are very full and double, and possess the good characteristics of Catherine Mermet; strong plants.

Bridesmaid—A sport from Catherine Mermet, retaining all the good qualities of that fine variety, with the addition of certain charms not possessed by it. The Bridesmaid is of the same exquisite shape and contour of bud, solid and firm, and the stems are just as long and stiff, but it is in the color that it excels the parent, being about two shades deeper, just enough to make it bright, and rendering it the finest pink Rose in cultivation. It is a great acquisition.

Bon Silene—Of a deep rose color, noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; very sweet and beautiful.

Baldwin—The color is bright glowing carmine. The bud is long and elegantly pointed; it is as sweet as a June Rose. As an outdoor bedder its color is very brilliant.

Catherine Mermet—Soft, very light rose, with deeper coloring at times; elegant buds.

Etoile de Lyon—Extra large flowers; bright yellow, deepening at the center

to pure golden yellow; very double and fragrant.

Gloire de Dijon—Rich creamy white; beautifully tinged with amber and pale blush; a magnificent Rose and splendid climber.

Golden Gate—This magnificent Rose is a cross between the old greatly admired varieties Safrano and Cornelia Cook, and while combining the good qualities of both is vastly more beautiful than either. It is a strong, healthy grower, excellent for both bedding and house culture. Produces a profusion of long, pointed buds, opening to very large double Roses of creamy white, beautifully tinted with soft yellow at the base of the broad petals, which are exquisitely bordered with clear rose. We heartily recommend it.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—This beautiful Rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal Rose as well. We have white Roses that have elegant buds, but when full blown are not all that is desired. Then again, we have white Roses that are elegant when full blown, but have poor buds. This Rose combines both these good qualities. It is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds, and formed with large petals of best substance; shows no center when fully open. Color a snowy white.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

Marie Guillot—An old standby; pure white blooms with the perfection of a *Camellia Japonica*.

Yellow Maman Cochet—The beautiful sulphur-yellow of this flower changes to a delightful rose shade as it gets older. Flowers freely, and ranks with the white and pink Cochets as summer bedding roses.

Mrs. B. R. Cant—A free grower and bloomer, with even shades of salmon-rose. Has all the full, round form of a good hybrid perpetual. An especially fine autumn bloomer; sure to become a standard favorite.

Madam Abel Chatenay—A very free bloomer of carmine, salmon shaded roses. Quite desirable.

Viscountess Folkestone—Has grown into wide popularity during the last few years. Delicately tinted, satin finished flesh-white blooms. Flowers quite large and fragrant.

Marechal Niel, White—The fame of Marechal Niel, with its large, deep golden yellow flowers, is so world-wide that nothing further need be said of this new variety to make it instantly popular than that it is the exact

counterpart in every respect of Marechal Niel, its parent, save the color of the flower, which is pure white; totally distinct.

Marechal Niel, Yellow—The most popular of all. A Rose so famous as to really require no description. Its magnificent golden yellow buds are worn the world over; they illustrate the globular form in its last perfection, and are almost massive in dimensions. The reports from southern growers tell of single plants showing one and two thousand blooms of Marechal Niel at a time. Almost universally held to be the finest climber, for indoors or out, where the climate admits of its cultivation.

Madame Alfred Carriere—Extra large, very double and sweet; color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale salmon-pink; exceedingly beautiful. A strong grower and free bloomer; altogether the most perfectly satisfactory Rose grown.

Metsor—A rich, dark, velvety crimson everblooming Rose, as fine in color as the best of Hybrid Perpetuals. The flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or

**Pernet's Triumph**

when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free-flowering. A splendid sort for culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut-flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar purity of color, which is its chief beauty.

Maman Cochet—One of the best new Roses. The growth is vigorous, with rich, healthy foliage. The extra large flowers are produced on long stems, are very double, and the buds and half-expanded flowers are simply exquisite in their graceful form, delicate color and rich fragrance. The color is deep rose-pink.

Papa Gontier—A magnificent red Tea; a seedling of Duchess of Edinburgh. Flowers large and semi-double; vivid rose-color, reverse of petals crimson; free-growing and flowering profusely.

Perle des Jardins—The richest golden yellow; of great size; the most beautiful form and very free; the foliage is very handsome and the flowers are

charming in the uniform depth and richness of their color and perfection of their shape. It excels all other yellow Roses excepting Marechal Niel.

Pernet's Triumph—The finest all-round crimson Rose to date. Originated and sent out by Jean Pernet, one of the most celebrated Rose-growers of France, who has already given us some very beautiful Roses, but considers this the triumph of his life (the name translated would read, "Triumph of Father Pernet"), and besides his endorsement it has received the commendation of the highest European authorities, and as far as we can judge it is well worthy of them, and promises to be one of the very finest of the Hybrid Tea class. The flowers are extra-large, having broad, thick petals and long, tapering buds, with delicious Tea fragrance. Color a fine, clear magenta-red, sometimes passing to a bright crimson. Very striking and beautiful, and of such a good substance that the flowers retain their beauty for a long time.

Reine Marie Henriette—A seedling of the Gloire de Dijon, with bright red



White Maman Cochet

flowers; large, full, fine scented. This Rose partakes somewhat of the Hybrid Perpetual character, and in shape, form and size it is certainly very distinct and beautiful. The color is a bright cherry red, a pure shade. A strong, vigorous grower.

The Rainbow—This new Rose from California was awarded a silver cup by the State Floral Society. Color a lovely shade of deep coral-pink, striped and mottled in most unique manner with intense crimson, elegantly colored with rich golden amber at the center of base of petals; makes beautiful buds; flowers extra large, sweet, and of great depth and substance.

Gen. Robt. E. Lee—New Tea Rose. Introducers' description: "This is the first Rose we have introduced, and we are sure it will please all who try it. It is in color an orange-yellow, after the color of La Capucine, only richer and better. It is a good grower, has elegant long buds, borne on long stems,

and will produce more buds than any other Rose we know of. It forces easily, being at its best in midwinter. There is no variety that will compare with it in all the qualities that go to make up the ideal Rose. The color is so peculiar and rich that it attracts attention wherever seen."

Sunset—This new Rose will eventually supersede many of the older winter-blooming varieties, owing to its productiveness and richness of both foliage and flower; color rich tawny shade of saffron and orange; in habit identical with the well-known *Perle des Jardins*.

White Maman Cochet—The finest Rose of the year. Like its parent, the growth is vigorous, with rich, healthy foliage, producing large, fine flowers of the purest white; in fact, it is an exact counterpart of the beautiful *Maman Cochet*, and all who have tried it pronounce it the finest bedding Tea Rose in existence. We would advise all who love choice Roses to plant at least one of this beautiful new Rose.

BOURBON ROSES

They are hardy, continual bloomers, mostly of rapid growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage, and are the finest autumnal bloomers. The flowers are, for the most part, produced in clusters, generally of a light color, well shaped, and somewhat fragrant.

Hermosa—In planting a rose garden, plant *Hermosa* first of all; the only regret of the owners will be that all Roses do not bloom as it does; never out of flowers, and always charming; bright clear pink.

Red Malmaison—This beautiful Rose is identical with *Souv. de la Malmaison*, except in color, which is clear, deep,

rich scarlet; a grand, handsome Rose in every respect.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Very large, free, most magnificent; full and double; light flesh.

Sombreuil—Creamy white, tinted with rose; very large; a vigorous grower, free bloomer; a very handsome rose for general cultivation.

NOISETTE ROSES

This group is naturally of a vigorous growth, nearly hardy, and produces large clusters of flowers freely throughout the summer and autumn; in fact, their distinguishing character is their cluster-blooming habit. In a mild climate they become magnificent climbers. Nothing can be finer than a wall covered with *Lamarque*, *Solfaterre* or *Cloth of Gold*.

Chromatella (*Cloth of Gold*)—Bright sulphur-yellow, very fragrant; full and double; magnificent climber.

Lamarque—White, shaded yellow; large, blooms freely; beautiful buds, very double and sweet.

Solfaterre—Large, superb, straw color; a good climber; extra fine.

Safrano—Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beauti-

ful buds; fragrant, and a rampant grower; exceedingly profuse in bloom, and deliciously Tea-scented.

W. A. Richardson—A new shade of Noisettes; orange-yellow, outer petals lighter, center of coppery yellow, flowers of good size, full and of fine form.

Waltham Climber—Resembles *Reine Marie Henriette*; color bright red.

Washington—Pure white; blooms in clusters; profuse; fine.

CHINA or BENGAL ROSES

The China, or Bengal Roses are dwarfer than other Roses, and more branching in habit, with the hardness of the ever-blooming kinds. They all bloom with a persistency and profusion that is truly astonishing. Well worthy of cultivation in every garden.

Archduke Charles—Large, rosy crimson; distinct and fine.

Louis Phillippe—Rich, dark velvety crimson; profuse bloomer; full and double. A splendid bedding sort.

Lucullus—Beautiful dark crimson-mauve; very double, fragrant; a constant and most profuse bloomer.

MOSS ROSES

The beautiful mossed buds of these Roses have placed them high in popular estimation; their beauty has furnished a theme for many a poet. No object in the domain of Flora has been to them more captivating. So long as a love for beauty in nature exists, the Moss Rose bud will claim its share. The Moss Rose is a strong grower and perfectly hardy.

Ætna—Bright crimson, delightfully fragrant; very mossy.

Gen. Drouot—Deep crimson; large, a free bloomer; fine.

Glory of Mosses—Magnificent, extra large, very double; color deep, rosy carmine, fragrant; one of the finest.

Laneii—Large and double, superb rose color; vigorous, mossy.

Mad. Edouard Ory—Bright rose, in clusters; profuse, constant, fine.

Perpetual White—Pure white; very mossy; in large clusters of buds and flowers.

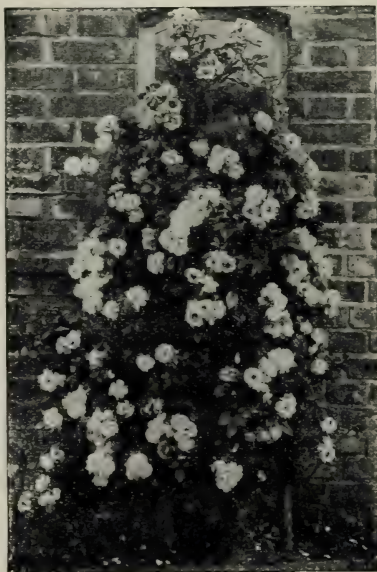
CLIMBING ROSES

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, luxuriant foliage and immense clusters of beautiful flowers commend them to every one who wants a splendid climbing Rose.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white, with blush center, very full and double; a splendid climber.

Climbing Hermosa—Well known as one of the best hardy everblooming climbing Roses. A good grower, entirely hardy; flowers large, full and double, and very fragrant; color bright shining pink.

Climbing Meteor—All who know "General Jack" will call to mind its beautiful, high-colored, rich, velvety red buds and flowers. Climbing Meteor is the acme of all red Climbing Roses. It is a free, persistent bloomer and will make a growth of from 10 to 15 feet in a season; in bloom all the time, as it is a true everbloomer. We do not hesitate to place it at the head of the list of all Roses for summer blooming, as it will make a strong growth and be literally loaded with its deep, rich, red flowers all the time. Its flowers are much larger than Meteor and are richer in color. It is just the Rose to train up the verandas or around windows, where its great beauty will show up to good advantage.



Climbing Meteor

Mrs. Robert Peary (Climbing Kaiserin)—This is without doubt the grandest of all white climbing Roses. It is the first and only pure white, hardy, everblooming climbing Rose, and as such meets a demand that has never before been supplied. Small plants bloom continually the first season. Will withstand, unprotected, the most severe winters. It is a strong, rapid grower, without a weak spot, growing to perfection in open ground, and throwing up numerous shoots 10 to 15 feet high in a single season. The flowers are something grand. They are extra large, full, deep and double, and are produced on long, stiff stems, like a forcing or cut-flower Rose. The buds are long and pointed, exquisitely modeled and

gracefully finished. Both in bud and flower it is truly beautiful. It has a fragrance that is delicious, just like cherry blossoms.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright rosy red, cupped and very double; a rapid climber.

Rambler, Crimson—The plant is of a very vigorous growth, making shoots from 8 to 10 feet during the season, rendering it a charming pillar Rose. It is also magnificent in bush form, and for covering buildings, trellises, etc., it cannot be excelled. One of the striking characteristics of this Rose is its remarkable color, which is of the brightest crimson, which remains undimmed to the end, showing none of



Mrs. Robert Peary

the objectionable purplish tint so common in crimson Roses. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles, or trusses, each carrying from thirty to forty blooms.

Rambler, Pink—A new Rose from the Crimson Rambler; is identical with its parent in all its fine qualities except the color, which is a light salmon-rose shaded with pink. A strong grower and a real companion to the Crimson Rambler.

Rambler, Yellow—The color is a decided yellow. The flowers are very sweet-scented; habit of growth is very vigorous, often making shoots of from 8 to 10 feet in height in a single season.

Rambler, White—A blood relative to the popular Crimson Rambler and identical

to it in hardiness and flowering qualities. A good Rose to train on trellises or to cover unsightly fences. Flowers pure white, coming in clusters and giving the effect of one very large Rose.

Dorothy Perkins—A splendid new climber, much like Crimson Rambler in habit, clear shell pink and most fragrant. Very hardy.

Ophelia—Creamy white, in clusters. A fine, fragrant rose, that will satisfy any rose lover.

Pillar of Gold—A new climber that is recommended to every Southern grower. A most vigorous climber; produces double flowers, perfect in form, and delightfully fragrant; color rosy pink with petals yellow at base. Truly a fine climber.

Gainsborough—Our experience with this new climber makes us enthusiastic in its praise. Of delicate tint-satiny flesh—its petals double to the point of fluffiness—and so large that its fancied resemblance to a Gainsborough hat covering the head of a beautiful young lady gave it the name.



Dorothy Perkins



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Nothing more gratifies the aesthetic taste than a pleasing, harmonious home landscape; nothing makes life more pleasurable and contented than for the home to be yours. In this genial southern clime nature responds quickly and generously to the hand of art. With extensive grounds is afforded a limitless field for artistic creation. But even the neat cottage on a small city lot can environ it with perennial loveliness. There is no greater refining influence than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful in flower, tree, and shrub. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home if that home is embowered with leafy surroundings and fragrant flowers. Such improvements greatly enhance the value of residence property, especially in towns or cities. A gentleman who had purchased a residence with extensive grounds in a northern city said: "I paid \$7,000.00 more for this place than I would have done, on account of those two gigantic evergreens."

Make Home Beautiful.

Make your home beautiful, bring to it flowers;

Plant them around you to bud and to bloom;

Let them give life to your loneliest hours,

Let them bring light to enliven your gloom.

Then shall it be when afar on life's billow,

Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,

They will long for the shades of the home weeping willow,

And sing the sweet song which their mother had sung.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Althea

ALMOND

Double-Flowering Pink—Flowers like small roses.

Double-Flowering White—An exquisite shrub, covered in early spring with a profusion of snow-white flowers.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)

One of the most showy and beautiful flowering shrubs; flowers are of large size, very double, and full of various brilliant and striking colors—white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet and variegated. Deserves to be more extensively cultivated, as it blooms in the greatest profusion during three months.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS

(Sweet-Scented Shrub)

Hardy; leaves large and glossy; flowers double and chocolate-colored, with a rich, quaint fragrance.

DEUTZIA

Crenata fl. pl.—One of the most charming shrubs in cultivation. Flowers very double, bell-shaped, white, tinged with rose.

Fortunei—Flowers snow-white, of great beauty; single.

Gracilis—Flowers pure white, bell shaped, quite dwarf. Blooms early in April.

Pride of Rochester—Double white, with pink at back of petals. Large panicles and blooms early.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

Shrubs with deep green leaves and bright yellow flowers all along the slender stems; very early-flowering.

HYDRANGEA

Rosea—Large, deep green foliage; globular heads of rose-colored flowers; fine for growing in boxes.

Paniculata grandiflora— Flower-heads enormous, pure white, borne in great profusion and turning to pink and remaining in perfection until late in the fall; one of the best hardy shrubs.

HONEYSUCKLE, Upright

White Tartarian—Flowers pure white; very fragrant.

Pink Tartarian—Similar to above, except flowers are pink.

CRAPE MYRTLE (Lagerstroemia)

A very handsome shrub, hardy; flowers very freely, almost concealing the plant with its beautiful fringed pink blossoms.

White (L. Indica alba)—A beautiful shrub; striking and showy.



Deutzia Gracilis

**Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora**

New Crimson—Large vivid crimson flower heads.

Pink—Beautiful pink flowers.

LILAC (Syringa)

Large-growing shrubs; large, green, attractive foliage; clusters of flowers in spring and early summer.

Purple—Very fragrant; one of the best.

White—Flowers pure white; fragrant; beautiful.

Syringa grandiflora—Very large, bright purple flowers.

PEACH, Double-Flowering

Rose—Highly ornamental, and very showy in spring, covered with rose-colored flowers like small roses.

White—Double like a rose.

PRIVET

California—Decidedly the finest and best of all plants for forming an ornamental hedge, its foliage being so abundant as to produce a wall of the deepest, richest green imaginable. It is practically evergreen, although deciduous, strictly speaking; it possesses the great merit of producing a hedge at once, instead of requiring two or three years to become established, as with Osage

Orange and many others. It is easily and quickly pruned, which, it being without thorns, is a pleasant task. We have an immense stock of extra fine plants of this justly popular hedge plant.

Amoor River—No finer hedge plant is grown. Very rapid and compact grower. Retains its bright green color throughout the winter.

PRUNUS PISSARDI

A splendid novelty from Persia. It is a perfectly hardy, small-sized tree or shrub of elegant appearance; the bark and leaves are of rich purple, gorgeous to behold, retaining their bright color through the entire season; the ends of the growing shoots are brilliant red; it produces fair fruit, which is also purple, and is used for pickling. There is no more striking shrub in the entire collection.

JAPAN QUINCE

(*Pyrus Japonica*)

A popular and very valuable showy shrub. It is hardy and enduring, and forms a beautiful bush or hedge; the prevailing and most desirable color, we think, is the deep crimson; blossoms early in spring, and produces considerable fruit, which increases its value as an ornament.



Japan Quince

SMOKE TREE (Purple Fringe)

A tall-growing shrub, producing curious, hair-like flowers, resembling mist.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum)

Common—A magnificent and favorite shrub; has large, globular heads of white flowers in spring.

Japan—From North China. Has very rich, deep green foliage; of handsome form and beautiful globular heads; pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the above sort. A very desirable shrub.

SPIRAEA

A very hardy, popular family of shrubs, of easy cultivation.

Billardii—Rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer.

White—Large, round clusters of white flowers in May.

Van Houttei—Large, white flowers; blooms profusely, and in latter part of March.

TRIFOLIATE ORANGE

(*Citrus trifoliata*)

A new hardy Orange. This is the most hardy of the Orange family, and will

stand our climate with no protection. It is a conspicuous and attractive object in any shrubbery or pleasure ground, pot or tub, and the best suited for open ground culture, as it is deciduous and drops its leaves in the fall. It is of a low, symmetrical growth, with beautiful trifoliate, glossy green leaves and an abundance of large, white, sweet-scented blossoms, larger and finer than any other variety of Orange blossoms. The fruit is small, bright orange-red in color, having a peculiar flavor, of no value for eating. It blooms very profusely in spring and early summer, but after the fruit begins to form blossoms are not plentiful. When closely clipped it makes an ornamental hedge for the lawn, and the most perfect and lasting defensive hedges are grown from this plant, which turns the largest and wildest of animals. They cannot stand its spear-like thorns.

WEIGELA

Rosea—This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended. The flowers are large and of a deep rose color, and are borne in great profusion.

Alba—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the entire flowering season; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.



Japanese Snowball

SHADE TREES



Magnolia

BIRCH (*Betula*)

Cut-leaved Weeping (*Betula alba lacinata*)—This noble tree is not only the most popular of the weeping trees, but it is decidedly the best; its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree; it thrives in any soil, and is very hardy, needing no protection. As single specimens on the lawn or employed as avenue trees they are very imposing and handsome.

European White Birch (*Betula alba*)—Rapid growth, spray-like branches and white bark; effective in landscape, especially in winter.

ELM (*Ulmus*)

Camperdown—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed; leaves are large, glossy, dark green; a strong, vigorous grower.

GINKGO

A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habits characteristics of the conifer and the deciduous tree; the tree is of medium size, of rapid growth, with beautiful fern-like foliage; rare and elegant.

CATALPA

A successful broad-leaved tree of very rapid growth.

MAPLE (*Acer*)

Silver-Leaved, or Soft—Most rapid grower of the Maples; leaves bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted.

Sugar, or Rock—A most beautiful and ornamental tree; of pyramidal form.

Elder, or Ash-Leaved—Growth rapid, especially while young; form irregular and spreading; foliage smaller than some other Maples, and light green; bark greenish yellow on young wood; easily transplanted. A good shade tree, attractive, and, if pruned, valuable.



Carolina Poplar

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA

A beautiful pyramidal tree, attaining a height of from 50 to 80 feet; has bluish green leaves six to nine inches long.

ASH (Fraxinus)

Ash, American White—A fine native shade tree of rapid growth. Very desirable for street and park planting. Prune close when transplanting.

POPLAR (Populus)

Carolina—A vigorous native tree of wonderfully rapid growth, with angular branches and glossy serrate leaves; this is perhaps the largest of all native Poplars, often attaining a height of 80 feet or more, and makes a lawn tree of noble proportions. It is also very valuable for street planting, as it is free from attacks of insects and is not affected by gas.

Lombardy—Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiral form; attains a height of from 100 to 150 feet.

Silver-Leaved—Leaves a bluish green on the upper side, a clear, dazzling white on the under side. When the leaves are stirred by the breeze, the tree presents the appearance of being full of large white flowers; sprouts from the roots, and therefore requires to be kept suckered.

JAPAN VARNISH TREE

(*Sterculia platanifolia*)

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth; bark very smooth, bright green; leaves immense; quite a novelty.

SYCAMORE

A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green, large; produces a fine effect with other trees.

TULIP TREE

(*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)

A tall, broad and pyramidal tree; grows rapidly, but requires to be transplanted when small; its foliage is clean, with a charming light green and very distinctive tint; its flowers are like an or-

ange and green tulip. It is well adapted for avenues, and its shaft is as regular as the column of a Grecian temple.

TEXAS UMBRELLA CHINA

A subvariety of the China Tree; it assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance.

WILLOW, WEEPING

Common—Very handsome; admired everywhere.

Golden—Rapid, stately growth; valuable and ornamental.

Annularis, or Ring-Leaved—Of rapid growth, erect and with leaves singularly curled like a ring.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Great care must be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to let the roots dry out. As the sap is resinous in its nature, when once congealed it will not recover. We pack with moss, and cover the roots with matting or cloth as soon as dug. The ground should be firmly trampled around the tree.

ARBORVITAE

There are two types of this genus, that of the western hemisphere being called *Thuja*, and of the eastern, *Biota*.

WESTERN ARBORVITAE (*Thuja*)

American (*T. occidentalis*)—Grows 50 feet or more; branches from the ground; bears pruning well; adapted for hedges.

Globe (*T. globosa*)—This is a dwarf-growing kind; globular in shape; very dense and pretty.

Hovey's (*H. Hoveyi*)—Slow growth; pyramidal form; golden green tinge.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*)—Very narrow, column-like variety, with distinct light green foliage.

Rosedale—A compact-growing shrub of exceptional beauty. Light, silvery green; fine texture; symmetrical form. One of the choicest of the *Arborvitae* or *Biota* family.

Siberian (*T. Sibirica*)—A very compact, pyramidal grower; good as a specimen or for hedges.

T. gigantea, or Lobbii—From California. Rapid growth; deep green foliage; an excellent variety.

EASTERN ARBORVITAE (*Biota*)

Always Golden (*B. semper aurea*)—A beautiful variety, more golden than *Aurea* and retains its bright golden hue longer.

Chinese (*B. orientalis*)—This is a small-growing tree, with upright branches and good habit.

Compact (*Biota compacta*)—A variety of the preceding, but more dwarfish and compact. From Japan.



American Arbor Vitæ

Golden (*B. aurea*)—Now well known for its beautiful habit and the fine golden tint of its foliage.

CYPRESS (*Cupressus*)

Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and subtropical sections of the South; all are graceful trees, varying in habit of growth, from feathery, drooping branches to others of a more erect and formal shape.

Erect (C. erecta)—Of very compact and shaft-like habit; forms a main stem, from which very short and small branches grow upward, close to the main body of the tree.

Lawson's (Lawsoniana)—Fine, compact habit; foliage feathery, varying from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to subvarieties; it sports from seed.

Lawson's Golden (C. Lawsoniana aurea)—Compact growth; golden hue.

C. Lawsoniana albo-spica—A new subvariety of above, with ends of branches tipped silver; of dwarf habit.

Pyramidal (C. pyramidalis)—Of pyramidal habit; a rapid grower and of more open growth than Erecta.

CEDAR (Cedrus)

Cedar of Lebanon (C. Libani)—Vigorous, wide-spreading, horizontal branches; foliage dark green, massive and very picturesque, somewhat tender while young. Grand, and very choice.

Deodar (C. Deodara)—The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains; a magnificent tree, succeeding admirably here; 50 to 75 feet.

Red (C. Virginiana)—Medium growth; tapering, symmetrical form; bright rich green, compact foliage; a valuable ornamental tree.

We grow no Spruces or Firs, as they are a failure in the South; they cannot stand the summer heat.

JUNIPER (Juniperus)

Common Irish (J. communis Hibernica)—Elegant form, cone-shaped, compact; an excellent color; sometimes attains the height of 15 feet.

Common Swedish (J. communis Suecica)—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with yellowish green foliage of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Chinese Variegated (J. Sinensis variegata)—Foliage beautiful glaucous green, regularly interspersed with branchlets of a golden tint.

Prostrate (J. prostrata)—A prostrate, trailing shrub; not rising more than 6 or 8 inches high, but spreading over a large space; leaves dull, shining green; very choice for rockwork and hillsides.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Most of these Trees and Shrubs should have the leaves cut off when transplanted; when the leaves are left on the evaporation is so great as frequently to exhaust the sap before the plant is established sufficiently to supply the demand.

TREE BOX (Buxus)

A fine, compact evergreen shrub; leaves round; deep, glossy green; can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

B. latifolia—Broad-leaved.

B. Oloefolia—Long, narrow leaves.

B. argentea variegata—Leaves small, silver, variegated.

B. argentea marginata—Dark green leaves, margined with silvery white.

B. aurea—Leaves dark green, striped and margined with golden yellow.

Dwarf—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

White and Colored—This magnificent shrub is half-hardy. A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, will give the best results. It is advisable to shelter the flower-buds with a cov-

ering during cold weather in winter, otherwise they may not open well. A soil well mixed with leaf-mold is the most desirable, and the best season for transplanting is October and November, and from middle of February to end of March.

CAMPHOR TREE

(Cinnamomum Camphora)

This tree is one of the most beautiful evergreen trees imaginable; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet; of upright habit; forms a beautiful dense crown; is entirely free from disease or insects; most valuable for its wood; from it is extracted the camphor of commerce; too tender for general cultivation; it winter-kills unless season is mild.

CAPE JESSAMINE

(Gardenia Florida)

A well-known shrub, with bright green leaves and white flowers; delightfully fragrant.

Radicans—Dwarf variety; foliage smaller than the above; very fragrant.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*)

CAROLINA (*C. Caroliniensis*; *Laurimundi*, etc.)—Beautiful for hedges, screens, or as single specimens.

EUONYMUS

Very popular evergreen shrub; fine for planting singly in garden or lawn; easily trimmed into any desired form; excellent for hedges; leaves margined silvery. ***Euonymus aurea***—Leaves golden variegated; very striking.

MAGNOLIA

Grandiflora—The finest of all broad-leaved evergreens, with most magnifi-

cent flowers; very fragrant; succeeds everywhere; grandest tree of the South.

Fuscata (*Banana Shrub*).—Dwarf growing variety; is covered with a profusion of small flowers, exhaling a most exquisite fragrance, similar to ripe banana; a great favorite; blooms in April and May.

SWEET OLIVE

(*Olea fragrans*)

A beautiful evergreen, producing small white, very fragrant flowers; blooms nearly all winter.

CLIMBERS

CLEMATIS

Elegant slender-branched shrubs of rapid growth; beautiful large flowers of different colors—white, blue, purple and two-colored, and some of them quite fragrant. Well adapted to training on trellis work, and grow from 10 to 15 feet high; will stand severest winters if the roots are covered.

C. Jackmanni—Profuse, blue flowers.

C. Flammula—Flowers of the purest white.

C. Vitalba—Greenish white flowers.

C. Viticella—Beautiful variety; flowers very abundant; of a rich, bright claret-crimson, and having green stamens.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

The finest of all climbers; clings with tenacity; leaves turn scarlet and gold in the fall.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)

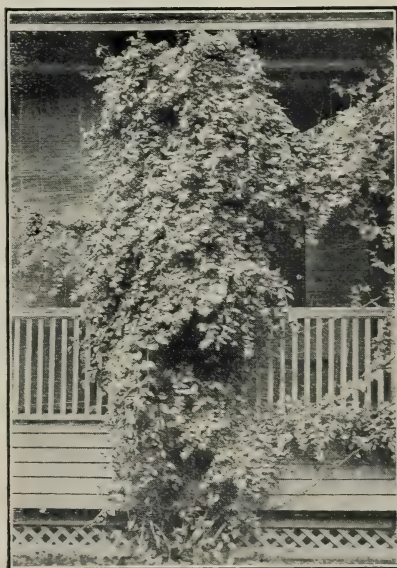
These are desirable climbing plants, everywhere admired for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers.

Chinese—Rosy, half evergreen; very fragrant.

Hall's (*L. Halliana*)—Evergreen; flowers pure white, produced abundantly, fragrant like a jasmine; heavy foliage; very desirable.

Scarlet Trumpet—Coral; very vigorous; hardy; blooms all summer.

Yellow Trumpet—Equally desirable, differing only in color.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

Japan Gold-Leaved (*L. aurea reticulata*)

—A handsome variety, having the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

JASMINUM OFFICINALIS

Flowers white; fragrant.

ROSES

Several of the Noisettes, Teas, Bank-sias, etc., make fine pillar Roses.



Chinese Wistaria

MADEIRA VINE

An old favorite climber; rich, glossy leaves; flowers of minute size, borne in long racemes.

PASSION VINE

A hardy climbing plant; evergreen; flowers large and profuse; of pure ivory white, with a delicious fragrance.

WISTARIA, CHINESE PURPLE

A most beautiful climber of rapid growth and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers; when well established makes an enormous growth; is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

HEDGE PLANTS

These are suitable for ornamental hedges (descriptions will be found under other headings): Chinese and Siberian Arborvitae, Cape Jessamine, Japan Quince, Althaea, Euonymus Japonica, Citrus trifoliata and California Privet. The latter is most generally used.

BULBS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS

AMARYLLIS (Jacobaeae Lily)

Beautiful crimson-scarlet.

CANNAS

Stately plants for lawn or yard. Large leaves of green, shaded bronzy red; splendid brilliant red spikes of flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Chrysanthemum is deservedly called the "Queen of Autumn." Its varied colorings and lovely forms make it the admiration of every lover of floral beauty. When all the gay flowers of summer are gone, then comes the bright and beautiful Chrysanthemum to cheer and gladden. It is the flower of the people, grows everywhere, for everyone, and fully repays any extra labor expended on it. It delights in rich soil, sunshine and moisture. Colors red, white, yellow, pink, maroon and variegated.

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS

This beautiful plant increases in popularity every year, and is certainly one of the finest herbaceous plants in cultivation; delicate green leaves and long, elegant sprays of most beautiful heart-shaped pink flowers, edged with silvery white.

HYACINTHS

Deliciously fragrant; double, white, pink, cream, violet and red.

LILIUM

Auratum (Golden-Banded Lily)—Flowers very large, spotted and striped with golden yellow on white ground. Fine.

Candidum—The pure white garden, or Easter Lily. Flowers snow-white, with heavy yellow stamens; hardy and free-blooming, bearing five to twenty blossoms. Plant early and leave them undisturbed.

Harrisi—The finest and best white-blooming, trumpet-shaped Lily out.

Speciosum rubrum—White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the Lily family. Perfectly hardy and flowering well under all circumstances.

Speciosum album—Pure white, with a slight tinge of rose on end of petals.



Harrisi Lily

Superbum—A strong-growing variety, bearing a pyramid of yellowish red flowers, twenty to thirty in number; blooms early in July.

Tenuifolium—This beautiful Lily is a native of Siberia, and perfectly hardy; it blooms early; lovely vermilion-scarlet.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy; succeeds well everywhere.

Umbellatum grandiflorum—Orange, with brown spots; showy; free-flowering.

Wallacei—Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.

WHITE WATER LILY

(*Nymphaea odorata*)

This most elegant Lily grows and blooms luxuriantly in lakes and ponds, producing beautiful large white flowers from early spring until late fall, of the most delightful fragrance.

LILIES-OF-THE-VALLEY

Small roots, of low growth, beautiful waxen bells.

**Paeony****PAEONIES**

A splendid class of plants, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from 4 to 8 inches in diam-

eter; very double, with a delicate and refreshing fragrance. They are easily cultivated, and require no protection.

SNOWDROPS

Small roots and very early modest little white flowers. Single and double.

TUBEROSES

Single and Double—White, waxy, and most delightfully fragrant.

Pearl—A new variety, of dwarf habit, compact growth, producing large flowers in great profusion; an improvement on the preceding.

TULIPS

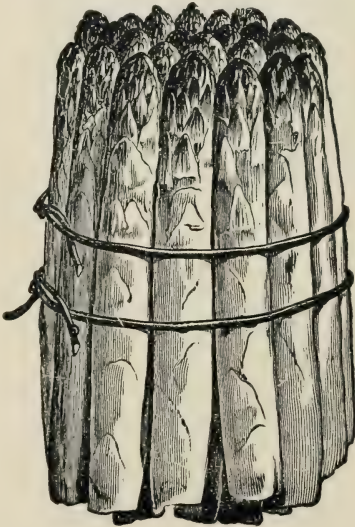
Early-flowering spring bulbs; variety in color; single and double.

ASPARAGUS

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables should be more largely cultivated. To prepare a bed, dig the ground deep, incorporating large quantities of well-decomposed manure; plant the roots about

3 inches deep, in rows 18 inches apart, and 1 foot apart in the rows. The best surface manure is salt.

Conover's Colossal—A new sort; very large size, and of excellent quality.

**RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT**

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and

deep. Shade from sun during hot summer.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

BRIEF HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones. The roots are more fibrous, and they bear transplanting better, are far more apt to live, making more vigorous and healthy growth, and eventually become more valuable.

SOIL.

A rich loam is best for fruit; it must be dry, naturally, or made so by drainage. A high location will suffer less from frost.

PLANTING.

Plant in deeply plowed ground; if exhausted by long tillage it must be fertilized by applying well-rotted and thoroughly pulverized compost. If this cannot be had in sufficient quantity to spread broadcast before plowing, place the proportion allowed to each tree where the hole is to be dug and spade in deeply for several feet around, mixing thoroughly with the soil. Dig holes sufficiently large to receive roots in their natural position, and plant the tree so that it will stand the same depth as it stood in the nursery, except dwarf pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded 2 or 3 inches. Straighten out all roots in their natural order, filling in the best and finest pulverized soil around the roots; work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tread down firmly, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. Trees may be successfully transplanted at any time between the first of November and the last of March.

Cotton-seed meal and commercial fertilizer may be used in setting young trees to orchard, but care must be taken not to put it directly to the roots, as there is danger of killing the trees.

When there are many trees to plant, a convenient, and really the best plan is to run a straight furrow by stakes the distance you wish to set the trees apart, and then cross these furrows same distance apart with other furrows. You now have your land laid off in checks. Then plow out one way deep furrows, which will thoroughly break the soil in the row where the trees are to stand, and give a good place to set the trees. You still have the land laid off in checks, and the work then is done by placing tree in check and filling in soil with a hoe until roots are covered several inches, then press down firmly with the foot.

Put cotton-seed or other fertilizer on the soil, spreading it not closer than 6 or 8 inches to the stem of the tree. You can then finish filling up furrow with the turning plow. Bear in mind that trees should not be planted deeper than they stood in the nursery row.

Puddling the roots of trees and plants of all kinds before planting is an important and profitable practice. It is so easy and cheap, and adds so much to the chances of success that there is no good reason why every one should not do it. At some convenient place dig a hole about a foot deep and 2 feet wide; fill it more than half full of water. Into this put good mellow earth that has clay enough in it to make a sticky mud when well mixed with the water; stir the earth and water, adding one or the other as may be required, until the puddle is a mass of thin mud; into this dip the roots of every tree or plant just before setting it out. A number of trees may be puddled at once, or several bunches of small plants, provided they are not allowed to dry before setting. When the mellow soil is pressed to them in the holes it will stick to the muddy roots much closer than the ordinary method of planting.

PRUNING.

Before planting, the ends of all broken and bruised roots must be cut off, sloping from the under side. The head should be shortened-in and all limbs cut back to

within one or two buds of the trunk, the cut being made close above a full and healthy bud.

MULCHING.

After the tree is planted cover the ground for several feet around with leaves, straw, hay or coarse manure. This will be of benefit to the tree in cold weather, and will also keep the ground moist and prevent injury from drought.

AFTER-MANAGEMENT AND CULTURE.

No grass or weeds should be allowed to grow among fruit trees, at least until they arrive at bearing size. Neglecting this precaution is a common cause of the failure of young orchards. No farmer expects hills of corn or other crops to flourish among grass and without cultivation. It is just as unreasonable to expect young trees to grow well under such circumstances. This trouble can be cheaply and easily avoided by covering the ground for about four feet around the tree with a heavy litter of pine straw, old hay or other trash; in addition to keeping the land clean this will keep it moist and cool, thereby promoting a vigorous growth. Do not plant small grain or corn among young trees, but sweet potatoes, peas, cotton, etc., if well cultivated and manured, are a benefit. Look after the growth of the trees continually, cultivate close to them, but do not disturb the roots.

"Nice cultivation makes nice fruit," is an old saying among horticulturists, and it is strange, when so little trouble and expense will suffice to produce the most delicious and beautiful fruits, that these little things are neglected, when neglect cannot but result in failure.

One of the little things which destroys more orchards than any other is letting horses and cattle run at large in them. Make a note of it, that when you make a pasture of your orchard you destroy it.

In pruning as the trees advance in age, a judicious thinning of the branches must be attended to, always remembering that none should be removed that will in any way mar the beauty of the tree.

We think the best time for pruning is after the sap has gone down, in fall or winter; though, if the trees are very luxuriant in growth, and not fruitful, they may be pruned in spring after the leaves have put out. This has a tendency to check the growth of wood, and turn the energies of the tree toward the development of fruit-buds; but we think this mode of treatment rarely necessary, as most varieties are naturally productive when they have attained sufficient age.

If trees should be received in a dry and shriveled condition, an excellent plan to resuscitate them is to set them in water a few hours, or until they have filled out; if this plan fails, bury them, root and top, in moist earth for eight or ten days. All unnecessary exposure of the roots to the sun or air should be carefully avoided. When trees are received dig a trench and set them in, covering the roots well, and when you are transplanting, take out only a few at a time; great care should be exercised upon this point.

Most failures are caused by careless or injudicious cultivation instead of "poor or worthless trees." A good acclimated tree, good cultivation, and success is sure.

Our trees are taken up with a patent tree-digger. This leaves them with almost perfect roots, and insures, in a great measure, success in transplanting.

Remember, that to insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized. Wherever stable manure is obtainable, use it liberally. Wood ashes make an excellent dressing for orchard lands; forty or fifty bushels of unleached ashes are not too much. If the land is devoid of lime or potash, supply deficiency by a top-dressing of bone-meal plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

The following will show the distance for planting, but no general rule can be given, as we think that the proper distance must depend to some extent upon the character of the soil in which they are to be planted. If the soil is rich they will require greater distance than in poorer soils:

Apples	20 feet apart each way
Standard Pears	18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 " " " "
Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines	16 " " " "
Plums and Cherries	12 " " " "
Pecans	40-60 " " " "
Grapes, trained to post or trellis	8 " " " "
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 x 6 feet
Strawberries	1 x 3 feet

NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE.

60 x 60 each way	12	6 x 6 each way	1,210
40 x 40 "	27	5 x 5 "	1,745
30 x 30 "	48	4 x 4 "	2,725
28 x 28 "	55	3 x 3 "	4,840
25 x 25 "	69	3 x 2 "	7,260
20 x 20 "	110	3 x 1 "	14,520
18 x 18 "	135	2 x 2 "	10,890
16 x 16 "	170	2 x 1 "	21,780
12 x 12 "	300	1 x 1 "	43,560
10 x 10 "	435		
8 x 8 "	680		

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

INSECTS, DISEASES AND REMEDIES

Nearly all the kinds of trees have their insect enemies, and although, as a general thing, a tree that is well fed and properly cultivated is not liable to attacks, it is well to obtain a knowledge of their habits and to provide means to oppose their ravages. We therefore append a list of the species which infest orchards and the diseases trees are subject to, with the best remedies as suggested by eminent horticulturists and leading entomologists:

APPLES.

Borer—Examine trees in spring and again in summer, and get out the grubs with a knife or sharp-pointed instrument; then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring.

Apple Worm, or Codling Moth—Spray with Paris green. For proportions, see under head of Spraying, page 62.

Woolly Aphis—Wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Root Aphis—Scrape the earth away and wash with soap-suds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated with tar and train oil.

PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Curculio—Spray the trees when blossoms fall, with solution of Paris green; repeat in two weeks if necessary.

Borer—During November or December, scrape the earth from the collar of roots and carefully examine the bark for larvae or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes and earth up the trees, forming a cone 6 inches above the surface.

Black Knot in Plums—Cut off all affected branches below affected parts, and burn, to prevent its spreading.

San Jose Scale (pronounced San Ho-Zay)—The most deadly enemy known to the Peach, Plum, etc. A minute scale insect, feeding upon sap through bark, by insertion of its thread-like beak. In our climate peach trees affected rarely survive over four years, and the productive capacity becomes seriously impaired by the second season of infestation. The adult female is of dark gray color, about size of pin-head, nearly round with central nipple. Occurring abundantly upon a twig it has the appearance of being ash-dusted. Such an appearance should excite suspicion. With bad-infestation the bark becomes invisible. Rubbing with knife blade or finger-nail over such an "incrusted" limb will crush the bodies of the scales, and give a smooth, greasy appearance and feeling.

Remedies—Winter spraying with lime-sulphur wash is the best remedy, and quite successful if carefully done. Mix 18 pounds of ground sulphur with sufficient water to make thick paste. Bring 50 gallons of water to a boil in a large iron kettle. Stir in sulphur paste and mix well. Add quickly 21 pounds of stone lime. Keep water boiling for at least 35 minutes, adding water as needed, and to make up loss by evaporation to 50 gallons. Use in brass spray pump, after straining through wire cloth. This must be applied thoroughly.

There are several proprietary petroleum emulsions on the market, which require only mixing with water, and are efficacious, when thoroughly mixed and applied. Of these "Scalecide" is largely used.

For full information in regard to San Jose Scale write to Crop Pest Commission, Baton Rouge, La., for Circular No. 4, the most practical bulletin on the control of this pest that has been issued.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS and PECANS.

Attacking Buds and Leaves.

Bud Worms—Two species of caterpillar are known by this name—the Bud Moth (*Proteopteryx deludana*) and the Case Worm (*Acrobasis nebulella*), the latter causing the most damage to pecans. The Bud Moth is found during May, rolled in one side of a leaf, or in several leaves drawn together, making a more conspicuous nest. They transform into small grayish moths, dotted and streaked with blackish brown, about the first of June. A characteristic habit of these is to alight and rest on the tree trunk head downward. Arsenical spraying during April and May should control this pest.

The Case Worm—These caterpillars live in silk lined cases attached to the petioles of the leaves, and are brownish green in color. They are quite often associated with the Bud Moth, have a similar life history, and require same treatment.

The Catocalas (*Catocala Picatrix*, *C. viduata*)—These caterpillars are found during April, May and June feeding ravenously upon pecan leaves. They are from two and a half to three inches in length, gray and striped, leathery in appearance. The pupation stage is about one month, and the emerging moths are quite large, two and a half to three inches across the expanded wings. The caterpillars may be destroyed by arsenical sprays, or removed by hand. It is also recommended to tie loosely burlap around the trunk, under which they will hide during the night, and may then be destroyed.

The Fall Web Worm (*Hyphantria cunea*)—These caterpillars work in colonies, beginning early in spring. They are about one inch long and quite hairy, enclosing the leaves upon which they feed in webs. The matured caterpillars pupate under the bark, sticks, weeds and trash. In due time the moth, an inch and a quarter across wings, pure white or black-spotted, appear. These lays eggs in masses of several hundred on the leaves, and in ten days the new brood of caterpillars begin their destructive work. There are two broods in the South, the first in May and June, the second in August and September. The caterpillars may be destroyed by removing and burning the web. On large trees the web may be burnt with a torch. Arsenical spraying at the time the broods are feeding may be used.

The Pecan Caterpillar (*Datana interrigma*)—A buff colored moth, with two-inch wing expanse, four transverse brown stripes on front wings. It lays five to twelve hundred eggs on under side of pecan leaf. The colonies of young caterpillars are feeding on the under side of the leaves in a week afterward. These cast their skins four times, growing larger with each moult, the discarded skins being often found on the tree trunk for several months afterward. The elevation at both ends when disturbed is characteristic. The leaves on which are the egg-clusters may be gathered and destroyed, or the colonies of the young caterpillars may be thus destroyed. Later when clustered on the trunk during their last moult they may be torched or poisoned with arsenical spray.

ATTACKING TRUNK AND BRANCHES.

The Twig Girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*, *O. texana*)—These two beetles usually girdle branches one to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The life cycle lasts at least one, and in some cases, two years. They are dark grey, one-half inch long, with antennae longer than body, and powerful mandibles. All twigs which have been attacked should be gathered and burned.

The Oak Pruner—This beetle makes a sub-bark section of the twig, and the sudden breaking of a twig which has been supported by the uncut bark, is the first indication of its presence. Pick up and burn all fallen branches, and also all nearby fallen oak and hickory limbs.

The Pecan Tree Borer—The moth closely resembles that of the Peach Tree Borer. Little is known of its life history. The only satisfactory means of controlling this pest is to go carefully over the trees and dig out the borers.

GRAPE-VINES.

Phylloxera—Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf-Hopper—Pass with a torch between the rows in the evening, and shake the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf-Folder—Kerosene emulsion or Paris green as a spray.

Borer—Its presence is detected by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Flea-Beetle—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio—Paris green solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES.

Beetle—Dust leaves with dry lime.

FUNGOUS DISEASES.

Blight in Pears and Apples—Best remedy suggested to arrest its spreading is to cut off and burn all affected limbs.

Mildew in Grapes—Dust with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set; repeat every two weeks.

Black-rot in Grapes—Use Bordeaux mixture. See below.

Rot in Peaches—Dust with flowers of sulphur when fruit is two-thirds developed, and repeat every two weeks.

SPRAYING.

We earnestly urge the careful spraying of all fruit trees and grape-vines if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this, disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungous diseases. Many excellent apparatuses are now manufactured, and every fruit-grower should own one of a size commensurate with the area of his orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially that while being used they be kept continually stirred in order to keep them uniform in their effects; nearly all should be used during cloudy weather or late in the afternoon.

Paris Green—Actively poisonous. Use 1 pound of the poison to 200 gallons of water or other solutions. Dissolve a little flour paste in the water to make it sticky. Stir frequently. Applied to trees it is a sure cure for all insect plagues.

Bordeaux Mixture—Dissolve 1 pound sulphate of copper in 1 gallon of hot water in one vessel; in another slake 1 pound of rock lime in 2 gallons of cold water. When cool pour in the copper solution and strain. Add 7 gallons of water before using. This solution is effective against fungi, certain mildews and fruit diseases, but must not be applied full strength after buds and leaves put out.

Kerosene Emulsion—One pound of hard soap dissolved in 1 gallon of boiling water; add to this while hot 2 gallons of kerosene, churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using as a spray.

BUSINESS INFORMATION

KEITHVILLE is at the junction of the Texas & Pacific and Houston, East & West Texas Railroads, twelve miles south of Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

Keithville is a freight, express, telegraph station.

We have long distance telephone in our office.

Visitors are always welcome. If notified in advance we will take pleasure in meeting them at the station. Keithville is quite accessible, having eight passenger trains daily.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to the company, and not to its individual members. Be sure to write your own name and address plainly every time you write to us.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES in favor of Clingman Nursery & Orchard Co. Ltd., Keithville, La., and by express, post-office or bank money orders; bank exchange on Shreveport or New York.

SHIPPING SEASON begins November first, ends March fifteenth.

PREPAID CHARGES. We prepay all charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 or over.

RESERVING ORDERS. Upon acceptance of any order for future delivery, we reserve from sale the stock called for.

THEREFORE, we accept no conditional orders, nor countermands. This rule is absolute.

MINIMUM ORDERS. We do not care to accept orders for less than \$2.00.

CLAIMS FOR ERRORS should be made within ten days after receipt of stock.

SECOND SELECTION. We desire to follow our customers' wishes in every particular, and find that the majority wish us to make second selection for them in case it proves impossible to furnish exact grade and variety specified. We are perfectly willing to give them the advantage of our long experience in this matter of choicest selections, and shall do so unless otherwise instructed.

OUR GUARANTY. We guarantee all stock to be true to name, well grown, and to be properly packed. It is expressly understood between us and every purchaser, whether through a salesman or by mail, that our liability under the above guaranty is limited to replacement of all stock that proves untrue to name free of charge; or to refund not more than the amount of original price actually paid; and to replace all stock that dies within one year at half price.

COLLECTIONS. Our collection department is in capable hands. We are pleased to favor our many customers in every way consistent with their responsibility, the amount of their patronage and good business methods. The once prevalent idea that a nursery account neither should be paid, nor could be collected, has been found a mistaken one. The nursery business is a legitimate one, and a contract to furnish, and to receive and pay for fruit trees is a perfectly legal and collectible contract.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is a fast growing one, and our patrons may be assured that every order so received will have our careful and personal attention.

FURTHER INFORMATION. We shall be pleased to give any further information at our command, either in regard to our nursery offerings, or of general horticultural interest.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST sent on request.

SPECIAL NOTICE. All Agents authorized to represent us carry certificate of agency under our corporate signature and seal. Do not advance money to agents. All orders are taken for Cash on Delivery, and we furnish agents their expense money.



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SOUTHERN AND ACCLIMATED

Fruit, Ornamental Shade and Nut Trees
Grape Vines, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

CLINGMAN NURSERIES

CLINGMAN NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., LTD.

A. K. CLINGMAN, President

A. B. CLINGMAN, Vice-President

DR. C. P. MUNDAY, Sec'y-Treasurer

KEITHVILLE, CADDO PARISH, LOUISIANA

"A fig tree looking on a fig tree becometh more fruitful."—*Arabian Proverb.*

Then all fig trees can look to

The Crawford

☐ Brought from the Adriatic coast to Texas by a United States Consul. Has proven to be the most vigorous grower, and fullest bearer of firm, highly flavored figs found in the Gulf coast fig belt and extra hardy in North Louisiana. We recommend it unreservedly. ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

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Ornamental Department

COMPRISES THE CHOICEST TREES, PLANTS, SHRUBS
AND VINES SUITED FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

Special attention given to Plantings
for Landscape and Civic Improvement

Investigate the PECAN

As a Shade Tree

As a Nut Tree

PECANS for Pleasure

PECANS for Profit

"Your Pecan is far superior to our Walnut; why not develop it?"
—LUTHER BURBANK

CLINGMAN'S

Elberta Succession

Early Elberta
Louisiana

Caddo
DeSoto

Elberta
Autumn King

PEACHES

The genuine Elberta and five other large, freestone, yellow-flesh peaches, ripening in succession from June to September.

All of such lusciousness, that, to paraphrase "Pudden-head Wilson":

"THE FRUIT OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN which Adam and Eve ate was not so good. We know it. We know it because they repented." But if you could eat the fruit of your garden and find it as good, during four months of the year, you would never repent.

YOU CAN: Send us your order for the six trees for delivery this fall.

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Nursery & Orchard Co.
Limited

KEITHVILLE, - LA.